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**Tuesday, July 31, 1973  
Sravana 9, 1895 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Eighth Session)**



*(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 – 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 31, 1973/Sravana 9, 1895  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Supply of Water and Electricity to coaches of various Mail/Express Trains

\*122. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether water and electricity are not available in many through coaches attached to the various Mails and Express trains; and

(b) whether arrangement is being made to have proper checking of coaches at every important station to avoid inconvenience to passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) At all important passenger train originating stations, arrangements already exist for complete watering of coaches and for ensuring that all electrical fittings are functioning properly. Similar arrangements also exist at every important intermediate station for checks of passenger trains on run. Surprise checks are conducted by officers and supervisory staff to ensure satisfactory functioning of the existing arrangements.

1206 LS—1

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब से यह मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने हर एक टायलेट में घुस कर देखा है कि पानी है या नहीं है —लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। मैंने तो यह देखा है कि मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्ज में जैसे कलकत्ता से दिल्ली या दिल्ली से मद्रास जानेवाली गाड़ियों में 10-12 घन्टे के बाद पानी नहीं रहता है और दिक्कत उस वक्त होती है जब सुबह उठ कर लोगों को पानी की जरूरत होती है और पानी नहीं मिलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या ऐसी इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज ईशू कर दी गई हैं हर स्टेशन पर जहाँ पानी भरने की सुहूलियत है वहाँ पर पानी भरा जाएगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस किस्म की इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज हर स्टेशन पर मौजूद हैं कि जो गाड़ियों रन पर हों, उन का पानी, बिजली और पंखों का इन्तजाम देखा जाय। इस के अलावा हर औरिजनेटिंग स्टेशन पर ओपी-नियन बक्स रखी हुई हैं जिस में मुसाफिर अपनी मज्जन्ज लिख सकते हैं कि जिस गाड़ी में सफर कर रहे हैं उस में किसी किस्म की खामी तो नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : क्या यह भी सही है कि थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों के लिए कुछ ठण्डे पानी की सुहूलियत दी जायगी। इस समय तो सबाल यह था कि टायलेट में पानी पाया जाता है या नहीं, लेकिन अब मैं ठण्डे पानी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ—क्या ठण्डे पानी का इन्तजाम किया जायगा कि ठण्डा और अच्छा पानी मिल सके।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस साल के प्लान में यह तय किया गया है कि स्टेशनज पर कलर लगाये जायें जहाँ तक गाड़ियों

का सवाल है, जो लम्बे रन की गाड़ियां हैं उन के लिए आपने जो सत्रेशन दिया है, वह अच्छा है, इस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

**श्री डी० एम० तिवारी :** जिन लोगों ने मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में यात्रा की है, जो फास्ट क्लास में चलते हैं थर्ड क्लास की छोड़िये, वहां भी बिजली की बत्ती नहीं जलती है और जहां जलती भी है वहां भगजुगनी की ज्योति की तरह से जलती है । इस के लिए कई दफा केम्पलेन्ट भी की है, पानी नहीं है, थ्रिजलो नहीं है, पंखा नहीं चलता है, पानी तो गाड़ी में ही नहीं स्टेशन पर भी नहीं मिलता है । मैंने खुद रेलवे मिनिस्टर को लिखा भी था—मैंने एक दफा छपरा से दिल्ली की यात्रा की, उस दफा किसी भी स्टेशन पर पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों का ब्योरे टिक्लनालिज ही रखने हैं या कभी प्रैक्टिकली जानने की भी कोशिश की है ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** इस से इन्कार नहीं है कि रेलों में 60 लाख यादमी रोजाना सफर कर रहे हैं और 7 हजार से ज्यादा ट्रेनें चलती हैं, किसी जगह पानी की कमी, बिजली की कमी हो जाती है । कभी कभी कुछ चोरियां भी हो जाती हैं—पंखों के छोटे छोटे स्पेयर पार्ट्स चोरी हो जाते हैं, नल चोरी हो जाते हैं, जिस से दिक्कत हो जाती है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हर जगह ठीक है, लेकिन जहां खामियां हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । तकरीबन 4 करोड़ रुपया हर साल अमैनिटीज पर खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं अपनी कोताही को तसलीम कहता हूँ, लेकिन उन को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है ।

**श्री नूल चम्ब डागा :** रेलों में पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था का सवाल तो एक अलग सवाल है लेकिन कई जगह तो बूड़े और कमजोर

आदमियों द्वारा नल दवाने पर भी पानी नहीं निकलता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल में कितनी सर्प्राइज-विजिट्स थर्ड क्लास में बैठ कर की हैं और बतलाइये कि उन्होंने क्या क्या खामियां देखी हैं ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** यह बात मही हो सकती है कि कहीं पर ऐसा नल लगा हुआ हो जहां ताकत लगाने की जरूरत पड़ी हो । माननीय सदस्य की दिक्कत को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस की सख्ती में कमी की जायेगी ताकि उनको तकलीफ न हो ।

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य तिवारी जी और डागा जी ने जो सवाल उठाया था, उस का जवाब जानबूझ कर नहीं दिया जा रहा है —पता नहीं क्या बात है । क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को अपना पर्सनल एक्सपीरियेन्स है, उन्होंने साल में कितनी बार ट्रेवन किया है—मैं इस की जानकारी चाहता हूँ ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० दिश्र) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर “मंत्री महोदय” शब्द का मुझ से मतलब है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मुझे अभी साल भर नहीं हुआ है, 5 महीने हुए हैं । चिना नोटिस दिये हुए दो-तीन बार गया हूँ । मेम्बर ट्रांसपोर्ट को साथ लिया, उन की गाड़ी में बैठाने के बाद मैंने कहा कि फलानी जगह जा रहा हूँ । दो तीन जगह जा कर देखा है, सफाई की कमी थी, पानी का अभाव था, बैठने उठने की दिक्कत थी । मैं सहमत हूँ कि जितनी सुविधा होनी चाहिए, जितनी सफाई होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं है, हम इस को करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । कल एक बैठक हो रही है जिस में हम लैटरनिंग आफ ट्रेन्ज के बारे में स्पेशल ड्राइव शुरू करना चाहते हैं, उस पर विचार होगा । मुझे विश्वास है कि दूसरी दफा मैं एक अच्छा बिजनेस सदन के सामने पेश कर सकूंगा ।

### Proposal to make judiciary an All-India Service

\*123. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a move to make judiciary an all-India service;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether some State Governments have not accepted this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). In the interest of national integration as also of the efficiency and independence of the judiciary, Government are examining a proposal to have an All-India Judicial Service.

(c) When a similar proposal was referred to the State Governments in 1966, many of them had opposed the idea.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Is the Government aware of the fear entertained by all the democratic-minded people of the country that the Central Government is trying to convert an independent judiciary into a committed judiciary, as found in Soviet Russia and the satellite countries? Secondly, if our federal system is to effectively function, is it not the bounden duty of the Central Government to respect and honour the wishes of the State Governments?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: My reply to the first question is 'No, Sir'. As regards consultation with State Governments, we do not do anything without consulting them.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Is it a fact that the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam in collusion with the committed lawyers from all over India had prepared a long list of lawyers to be appointed as judges and given the same to the Law Ministry?

is it also a fact that Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer got the topmost place in the list?

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask the question in a little better form. This question is about making the judiciary an all-India service like the IAS, IPS etc. How does the question have any bearing on that?

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: This is in order to prove that they want only a committed judiciary, not an independent judiciary.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of a committed judiciary. This is entirely a different question. Here the question of an all-India cadre has been asked.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has a list been prepared about inducting into the service committed lawyers?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: If I may be permitted to answer it, it is denied. It is not true.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The concept of an all-India service in the judiciary conveys the sense that a Bengali Judge can be appointed in Tamil Nadu. But as the system obtains today, the language of the Courts in a State is the language of the region. If a Bengali is appointed in Tamil Nadu under this scheme, is it going to help the cause?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It is for this reason that ten State Governments had opposed the idea of an all-India judicial service.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Have they withdrawn their opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय बालगोविन्द वर्मा जी, आप को देख कर हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आप सही सलामत हमारे बीच में बैठे हैं ?

### Completion of Idikki Power Project

+

\*124. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether revised targets for the completion of Idikki Power Project are not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). It is likely that the first unit will be commissioned in March 1975 instead of December, 1974. This slight delay is anticipated due to labour unrest.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if this delay in the completion of the project is only the first delay, because, previously to that also, there was a delay, since it was envisaged that the project should be finished by 1973? Then there was some delay for six months; then again this is the third delay, not the first delay. May I know from the Government if they are very definite that this will be the last delay and not the first, second or the third delay?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Actually, this project must have been completed in 1971. There has been a delay of three years. It has been unfortunate; and it was mainly due to labour unrest. (Interruption). Essentially it was due to labour unrest, and possibly some financial strain. But we have been trying to watch this very carefully and we hope that this project will be completed—this is a very useful project—in time by 1975 March.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I would like to draw the attention of the Chair to the original reply which says:

"It is likely that the first unit will be commissioned in March 1975 instead of December 1974."

The reply now given is that it should have been completed by 1971 and not in December 1974. It is a mis-statement of fact. Along with the delay in the completion of the project, there has been a revision of the estimate amounting to Rs. 85 crores or a little more than that. So, I wanted to know if there is likely to be delay in the completion of the project and also whether there is likely to be some more cost added to the project as has been done previously.

DR. K. L. RAO: The original date fixed for the completion of the project when it was sanctioned was 1971, but due to the several reasons that I have mentioned the date was postponed from time to time; it was first 1973, and then again to 1974. Now, we hope it will finally be finished by March, 1975. About the estimate, the last estimate was put at about Rs. 80 crores.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि फर्स्ट यूनिट मार्च 1975 तक कमीशन हो जायगी, जब कि पहले अनुमान था कि दिसम्बर, 1974 में पूरी होने वाली थी ।

It says instead of December 1974, it is going to be commissioned in 1975. So, there is a slight delay of some three or four months due to labour unrest.

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब मार्च 1975 से आगे फिर तो नहीं इस को बढ़ाया जायगा ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अभी तो यही आशा है कि 1975 से आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया जायगा ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister's reply is to the effect that 1971 was not the correct date for the completion of this project and that the real date is 1974, and, therefore, the delay is only of a few months. If I have understood him aright, then, I say it seems to me to be a misunderstanding because the project has been delayed as a result of labour troubles repeatedly for the last three years. The project, which should have been completed in 1971 has, in effect, been delayed by four years, and it may considerably be

delayed further because the labour troubles are not over. Will the Minister kindly elucidate the position audibly?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that I submitted that according to the original plan, it should have been completed in 1971. This is one of the very useful projects which gives plenty of power and had it been completed Kerala would have gained a lot of money, because it is a surplus State and it could have sold it to Tamil Nadu and Mysore and earned a lot of money. But unfortunately I must accept that there has been a certain amount of labour trouble. We have got a review of the project every three months. No other project was paid so much attention as this one. But in spite of that, it has been found that every time there is some trouble or other. There is go slow now. This is very unfortunate, because it is an extremely good project. Government of Kerala is very anxious about it and it is doing its best. I would appeal even now to the various members concerned to see that a little more activity is put in. If that is done, we can do it even before 1974 itself.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister be good enough to indicate what has been the extra cost as a result of this delay to the Government of India or Government of Kerala?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would not say extra cost due to the delay. But the extra cost over the revised estimate due to various circumstances like the devaluation, the conflict with Pakistan, the general price rise, etc., is about Rs. 12 crores.

श्री राम कंबर : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि श्रमिकों की वजह से इस कार्य में बाधा पड़ी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन श्रमिकों की समस्या मूल रूप से हल हो गई है जिस में, जैसा आप ने कहा, यह योजना 1975 तक पूरी हो सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, the Government of Kerala is very anxious and they are doing their best in this direction. Now of course the monsoon season is there and no work can be done now.

The work will be resumed in October. I feel, as I said, the project could be completed even by 1974 if there is a little more activity.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Minister says that the delay in the completion of the project is entirely due to labour trouble. May I know whether there have not been cases of disputes between the contractors and the Government and this has also contributed to the delay in the completion of the project? May I know whether the stubbornness of the Government in not granting to the labour some rise in the wages as a result of the rise in cost of living is also responsible for the delay and this could have been avoided? In one word, I want to know whether the disputes between the contractors and the Government have been a greater contributory factor to the delay in the completion of the project and that the contribution to the delay by the labour is only fractional?

DR. K. L. RAO: I submitted there may be many other factors. But, according to my judgement the major factor was the labour trouble.

#### Deposits Collected by Maruti Limited

\*125. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Limited has collected deposits worth Rs. 4 crores from 200 agents/depositors;

(b) if this figure is not correct, what is the actual figure of the deposits collected;

(c) what is the rate of interest, if any, on these deposits; and

(d) whether permission from Government to collect deposits from would-be agents was given by Government to Maruti Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI DEBARATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The latest balance sheet of Maruti Limited filed with

the Register of Companies, Delhi and Haryana, is as at 31st March, 1972.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is July 1973.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I will explain that.

This balance sheet indicates that, besides secured loans from banks, there were non-interest-bearing unsecured loans from other than banks totalling to Rs. 4,00,000. A further analysis of such unsecured loans is not available in the balance sheet.

(d) The Companies Act, 1956 does not require the company to obtain permission of the Government for accepting deposits from their "would-be agents".

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न क्या है और उस का उत्तर क्या है ? जो आप के नियम हैं उन में कहा गया है कि :

"A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance."

जो बॉलेंस शीट आपको, मझको या किसी और को रजिस्ट्रार आफ कंपनीज को एक रुपया दे कर मिल सकती है उस के आधार पर मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दिया है। बॉलेंस शीट प्राप्त करने के बाद एक साल और अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई, चार महीने बीत गये हैं। इस बीच में एक एक सूबे से लगातार मेरे पास जानकारी आ रही है कि वड़ी तेजी से लोगों से डिपॉजिट वसूल किया जा रहा है। यह एजेंसी के लिए है या जैसे दूसरी कंपनियां डिपॉजिट लेती हैं उस तरह है, इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिल रही है। यह तो मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को... (व्यवधान) क्या मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं उठा सकता हूँ ? (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय गलत जवाब दें तो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठेगा। आप

लोग नियमों से ऊपर नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर निर्णय दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Ask a question. No point of order can arise in the Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ही नहीं आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह लोग हुल्लड़बाजी कर रहे हैं। वह तय करके आये हैं की मारुति पर हुल्लड़बाजी करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the Question Hour. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने के पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आप मुझे प्रोटेक्शन दें। मैं गंडई कहूंगा तो यह फिर हुल्ला करेंगे इसलिए मैं हुल्लड़बाजी कह रहा हूँ। यह हुल्लड़बाजी बन्द होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already warned him about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : हुल्लड़बाजी बन्द हो, शांति स्थापित हो।

MR. SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members not to interrupt him while he is asking a question.... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, you have first to instruct the Deputy Whip who went around members requesting them to do this.... (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वजह है कि मारुति का नाम निकलते ही इतनी घबराहट हो जाती है और हुल्लड़बाजी शुरू हो जाती है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Those hon. Members who are championing the cause of Maruti Limited are not serving the Prime Minister.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आया है, इतना बताइये तब मैं सप्लीमेंटरी पूछता हूँ। अगर आपकी राय में ए बी सी सब को कम्बाइन करके ही उत्तर देना है यह नई पारिपाटी होगी... (इंटररूप्शन) मैं इन से पूछ रहा हूँ। ये अगर कहें कि मैं इसके बारे में सफाई न मांगू तो मैं नहीं मांगूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt the House please. Let him ask a question. (Interruptions) What are you doing? If you go on like this, I cannot help it. Shri Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ये लोग मेरा समय ले रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इंटरवेंशन का भी कोई मौका होता है। एक चीज चल रही है उसको आप खामखाह कम्पलिकेट कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Limaye, there is no point of order involved. The Minister made it very clear that his reply was upto April, 1972. If that was not in his reply, he could ask a second question. (Interruptions) No point of order during the Question Hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You declare the word "Maruti" unparliamentary and all the problems will be solved. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: If only you were to sit down, everything will be solved.

HRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are collecting Rs. 3 lakhs... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your observation.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time, you are asking for my observations. Do not make it so Common and Cheap.

Let him put his question. Shri Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि विगत सोलह महीनों में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जानकारी हासिल करने का प्रयास किया है कि क्या डिपार्जिट्स के तौर पर चार करोड़ रुपया मारुति लिमिटेड कम्पनी ने अपनी माता जी का दबाव लोगों के ऊपर डाल कर—(इंटररूप्शन) मारुति में या माता जी मैं अनपार्लियामेंटरी क्या है?

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be able to protect you if you go on instigating them. You ask a straight question. Don't ask questions in a provocative form.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे ऊपर आप न बरसिये। मैं स्टेट पूछ रहा हूँ। हुल्लड़बाजी ये करते हैं आप मेरे ऊपर बरसते हैं। क्या माता जी अनपार्लियामेंटरी है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to kill Parliament. This is the highest forum. The Prime Minister is doing it. You say, it is wrong. You should be ashamed of yourselves... (Interruptions)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप मुझको क्यों दबा रहे हैं। ये हुल्लड़बाजी कर रहे हैं। आप इनको दबाइये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप को कोई मतलब नहीं कि दूसरों को कहें कि हुल्लड़बाजी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री ठुक्कम चन्म कछवाय :** हुल्लड़ ये करेंगे और आप हमें दबायेंगे। यह नहीं होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should put a straight question... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He did not say anything unparliamentary.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We do not know who is the 'Mataji' of Maruti.

MR. SPEAKER: If you instigate the other side and if they raise their voice, I cannot help it. Please put a straight question.



**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** It is not only Mr. Madhu Limaye who can be charged with provoking anybody, but is it not legitimate for us to expect the Minister to give us full information? The Question-Hour is for eliciting information. Why should the Minister resist it?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकारी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करके चार करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिट्स भारी वितरकों से, बुड्डी एजेंट्स से बसूले गये हैं और दो करोड़ विना रसीद का बसूला गया है थ्रंडर दी टेबल? (इंटररॉज) क्या इनकी इच्छा के अनुसार में सप्लीमेंटरी करूँ ?

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** I hope the hon. Member will appreciate the position that in regard to non-government companies we have to proceed under the Company Law....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** रिजर्व बैंक के रैग्युलेशंस भी हैं ।

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** So far as the Company Law is concerned, there are certain regulations under which the balance sheet has to be filed. And for the filing of the balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March 1973, it has got six months time and then one month for filing the balance-sheet with the Registrar of Companies. So, the time for filing the balance-sheet has not yet come and the company can legitimately say that we have still time and, we have no provision under the law by which we can ask the company to file the balance-sheet now because it is not required under the law.

Secondly, this balance sheet, when filed, our Department goes into whatever is found in it and then we examine the matters. But only on the perusal of the documents as required to be filed under the Companies Act, the Department can ask for further information.

So far we have no information about the agency except what is stated in the balance-sheet where the company has stated that selling arrangements for the distribution of the cars are being made

and that negotiations with some dealers have already been finalised and efforts are being made to appoint further dealers of good repute and sound financial standing to market the products. This is absolutely legal for a company, to have selling agencies. We cannot proceed on the basis that the creation of selling agency or even the taking up of deposits is an unsound business practice. All that we have to say at this stage is that Government has no information about these selling agents as alleged, and once we have the information, as required under the Companies Act, necessary action will be taken and whatever information comes to the Ministry will be processed.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने कबूल किया कि जिन जिन बड़े शेयरहोल्डर्स ने मारुति लिमिटेड के शेयर लिये हैं, उन को अनाप-शनाप नोटर्ज आफ इन्वेन्ट बगैरह दिये गये हैं । (इयवधान) रिजर्व बैंक ने रैग्युलेशंस जारी किये हैं, जिन के तहत जो कैपिटल इश्यूड है, उस के पच्चीस परसेंट तक डिपॉजिट लिये जा सकते हैं । दोनों के डिपॉजिट्स—एजेंट्स में लिए हुए डिपॉजिट्स और अन्य डिपॉजिट्स के बारे में पच्चीस परसेंट तक रिजर्व बैंक की सीमा है । केवल कंपनी कानून के तहत यह मामला नहीं आता है । इस सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक के रैग्युलेशंस भी देखने चाहिए । क्या बैंक ऑफ आन से पहले ही मंत्री महोदय रजिस्ट्रार की मार्फत, या कंपनी एफेयर्स डिपार्टमेंट की जितनी एजेंसीज हैं, उनमें से किसी एक एजेंसी की मार्फत, मारुति लिमिटेड में यह जानाकारी हासिल करेंगे कि उन्होंने कुल कितने डिपॉजिट्स इकट्ठे किये और बुड्डी एजेंट से चार करोड़ रुपया रसीद पर और दो करोड़ रुपया थ्रंडर दी टेबल प्राप्त किया है या नहीं ? क्या वह यह जानकारी हासिल करके सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ।

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** So far as the Reserve Bank regulations are concerned we have gone into this point... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please listen to the Minister.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Reserve Bank regulations do not apply to the business transactions. (Interruption) I will repeat what I said: The Reserve Bank regulations do not apply to the normal business transactions...

श्री मधु लिमये : डिपॉजिट्स के लिए भी नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It does not apply to the normal business transactions. There is no provision under the law. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): It is no doubt that there are Reserve Bank regulations controlling or regulating the deposits. Those regulations themselves define what is the deposit contemplated for the purpose of those very regulations. Now in that definition itself deposits which are received for the purposes of the business of the company from purchasing/selling and other agencies for the purposes of the business of the company are specifically excluded. I have understood the honourable Member's question. Let me complete the answer. Therefore, even, assuming that under the Reserve Bank regulations, the deposits from selling agents have been accepted, about which, as my colleague has said, we have no authentic or official information, yet, in the absence of the balance sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1973. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is for the year ending 31st March, 1972.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is not 1972 but it is 1973.

Therefore, even assuming that these deposits have been accepted, they will not be covered by the Reserve Bank regulations. That is one part of the question.

The second question is, I believe, with regard to the Companies Act. The question was this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा है कि कम्पनी एक्सेज डिपार्टमेंट की जितनी एजेन्सिज हैं, क्या बलैस शीट का इन्तजार न करते हुए उन की मार्केट माहुरि लिमिटेड से जानकारी हासिल करेंगे ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The Company Law Administration is governed by the Companies Act. Therefore, inevitably, we have to go by the Companies Act. The position is this. As my colleague has replied, there is nothing unusual. The latest balance sheet that we have got here is for the year ending 31st March, 1972. The reason is that it is for the subsequent period that an annual general meeting has to be called and the balance sheet and profit and loss account have to be prepared and filed with the Registrar of Companies (Company Law Administration) within the specified time.

As the law which is in existence today—it is not made for this company but it has been there since 1956—there is an obligation on the company to file this within a period of one month after the general body meeting and this period has not expired. Therefore, at that time, the balance sheet and profit and loss account will come. And there is an obligation on the company to file the profit and loss and balance sheet fully disclosing the extent and the nature of the secured and unsecured loans.

As the balance sheet shows to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs for the period ending 31st March, 1972, the company will have to show the deposits, if taken, of any character, during the financial year ending 31st March, 1973.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even black money?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If you want an answer I may give you whether you are satisfied with it or not. The other question is with regard to the information. The hon. Member said why, without going through the provisions, we can't seek this

information. This provision is also governed by the Companies Act. There are two provisions. One provision is that on the basis of the documents which are required to be filed under the Companies Act and if they are so filed and if any, further information is required, it can be sought. But, that does not apply here because, the documents are yet to be filed. If, for example, there is a *prima facie* material and on the basis of which, a reasonable conclusion can be reached that any transaction, save in respect of accepting the deposits from the agents or others, has been a fraud on creditors or a fraud on other persons having dealings with the companies, then information under that special provision can be sought.

Now, as my colleague said, first of all even assuming that the deposits are accepted, that by itself is not contrary to law and there is no reason to believe that even if these deposits were accepted, if there is any fraud on creditors or depositors, then, under the special provisions, action is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister just now said that if there were adverse comments, within the notice of the Government with regard to a particular company, the Government can seek information from the company under the Act. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that Maruti Limited has been collecting money from the would-be agents and it has been widely published in the press about the adverse comments with regard to Maruti Limited in collecting the money, that is both black and white. If so, what action did the Government take to find out information from that company? If not, the reason thereof?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I have already answered this question. It is true that in a newspaper, something has been published relating to this company and a lot of controversy has been raised about that. If it is based on any motivation, we cannot proceed with that. You cannot act only on the newspaper report. I think the person who has given the loan should make a complaint that there has

been fraud committed on him. A person who has given a loan can complain that there has been a fraud on him; there can be other material on the basis of which a reasonable conclusion can be reached that a fraud has been committed. Even assuming that deposits are accepted, the mere fact that deposits are accepted is not enough for an investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because he is the Prime Minister's son.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A very simple question arises, namely whether at the letter of intent stage, when the car has not been tested or certified, one can go in for the recruitment of the selling agents. Does it not on the face of it appear to be somewhat extremely unusual to use the mildest term possible? Government have not yet decided the model of the car, nor have they approved of it.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about deposits. So, how does the hon. Member's question arise out of this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking whether at the letter of intent stage, when the car has not been tested or approved, one can go in for the recruitment of would-be selling agents, and whether it is not extremely unusual....

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of the main question?....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is an important question and it does arise out of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be important, but it has to be relevant to the main question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It arises legitimately out of this. How can you prevent this question?

Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister, may I ask whether Government are empowered or not, whether they are equipped with powers or not to go into the question of securing the money of the public? When the

public has deposited money with certain companies and so on, then is it not the duty of the Government, and are Government not equipped with powers, to see that the people's money is safe, that is, the money deposited is safe and it is being put to right use? ...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not make speeches, but let him ask his question now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to know whether Government are equipped with powers or not to see that the money deposited with the company is secure and it is being put to right use.

Thirdly, they secured loans from the banks. Would Government give us the details of the loans secured from the banks and the guarantees offered to the banks against those loans?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: This is a matter regarding the creation of sales agencies and distribution agencies. These are matters between the would-be distributors and the company. In all non-government companies, when these agencies are started, there is no provision under the law by which we can interfere immediately....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Does it mean that one can get money from the public and make fraudulent use of it?

SHRI DEBABRATA BARUA: The point is that it is a question of confidence between the agents and the company, and if the agencies deal with the company in a particular manner, we have no reason to interfere as the hon. Member had suggested....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Even before the car is approved.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should the hon. Member not listen to the answer of the hon. Minister?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: There is no provision under the company law against the creation of sales agencies or

when distributors agree to make deposits with the company. Unless they make any allegation, we do not go into the matter....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question remains unanswered. I had asked whether Government were empowered under the Act or not to see that people's money was safe. Then, I had asked for information regarding the loans secured from the banks and the guarantees offered against those loans.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Under section 125 of the Act, any charges created by a company have to be filed with the Registrar of Companies. I do not have all the facts with me at present. But the company has created certain charges in favour of the Punjab National Bank and another bank.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the amount of loan secured from the banks?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I take it that the question is with regard to secured loans from the banks. As regards unsecured loans, I have already answered—Rs. 4 lakhs. With regard to secured loans from the banks, they are to the tune of Rs. 11.74 lakhs.

The second question is, which are the banks and what is the security? Now, so far as the banks are concerned, charges are created in favour of (1) the Central Bank of India, and (2) the Punjab National Bank. So far as the Central Bank of India is concerned, the amount taken is Rs. 10 lakhs. The charge was created on 10th January, 1972 and the existing machinery has been the subject matter of the charge. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh more has been taken from the Central Bank of India. That was on 25th January, 1972, for 3 motor buses.

As for the amount taken from the Punjab National Bank, I do not know, but their tool room, plant, machinery etc. has been the subject matter of the charge. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Is it not the normal business practice in this country that even before a product is marketed, in the private sector selling agency arrangements are made in advance?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** Normally, it is for the company which is doing business to decide its business policy. Whether or not the depositors should advance money even before the car has been approved is a matter for the depositors. There is no reason to which that there is any danger to the security. There *prima facie* evidence to think that there is any such danger.

**SHRI S. A. KADER:** In view of the fact that the Opposition are trying to raise every kind of question about Maruti, does it not appear that they are the advertising agents of Maruti (Private) Limited?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** मान्यवर, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मारुति के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उन का उद्देश्य राजनैतिक नहीं है? \* \* (व्यवधान)

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** This is a serious charge.  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** He should be expelled from the House for what he has said.  
(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not say it. Withdraw your words.  
(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप ये शब्द वापस लीजिए ।

This will not form part of the proceedings. It will not form part of the proceedings. Withdraw it.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** He should apologise to the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. I am sorry. The Question Hour is over now.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** He was making a serious charge against the Opposition. He will have to apologise.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have asked him to withdraw it. I think he has withdrawn it. . . . (Interruption).

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He did not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you withdrawing it? Please withdraw it.

वह हिस्सा जो गुनराज वाला है, उस को वापस ले लीजिए ।

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** मैंने किसी सदस्य के बारे में नहीं कहा है । मैंने कहा है कि इस तरह की लाबी काम कर रही है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . कार-मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स की लाबी काम कर रही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि उस हिस्से को वापस ले लीजिए ।

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** मैं आप से अनुग्रह करूँगा कि जो लाबी काम कर रही है, उस को ये विदष्टा करें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लाबी करना ग़ौरवान है, लेकिन जो आप ने कहा है उस को आप वापस ले लीजिए । क्या आप वापस ले रहे हैं ?

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** मैंने यह किसी सदस्य के बारे में नहीं कहा है . . . .

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** So many supplementaries are put, for instance, by Shri Piloo Mody. They put supplementaries, charging the Prime Minister. What is wrong about this question is that it is politically motivated. He is within his rights to put a supplementary, but not with such motivation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not parliamentary. That is deleted now. Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, our position is this. Just like any other company, Maruti also can be subjected to supplementaries. But the Opposition has asked not simple, pure questions, but naughty and personal questions, and so, we have also a right to put the relevant supplementaries to put the thing in proper perspective. Why should we not? He has only said that a lobby is being created against this company. We repeat this charge again because other car manufacturing companies are trying to sabotage the efforts of this new project.

(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Short-term and Long-term measures taken to fight the Flood Ravages in the Country

\*121. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the short-term and long-term measures taken to fight the flood ravages in the different parts of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** A National flood control programme was launched in 1954 with the object of providing protection to the areas affected by floods. The area prone to floods in the country has been assessed as about 20 million ha.

Since the launching of the programme in 1954, the work done so far as follows:

- |                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Length of embankments       | .. 7375 km.  |
| 2. Length of drainage channels | .. 11134 km. |
| 3. Town protection scheme      | .. 197 :     |
| 4. Villages raised             | .. 4585      |

In addition, existing embankments in many regions have been raised and strengthened. Flood reservoirs such as the Hirakud dam in Mahanadi in Orissa, the Panchet and Maithon dam in the Damodar basin and the Ukai dam on the Tapi in Gujarat have been constructed. Also the turbulent and wondering Kosi river of Bihar has been tamed by the construction of barrage and embankments. Steps have been taken to protect areas threatened by severe erosion such as at Dibrugarh in Assam, at Mansi in Bihar etc.

The total area that has been protected so far is about a third of the flood prone area.

Further works include the proper maintenance of the works already completed and implementation of new schemes. The new schemes include emergent works or those that can be completed in a short period termed as short term measures and others termed as long term.

After the heavy floods of 1971, a number of works have been undertaken as emergent works and these are under various stages of implementation. These include the embankments on the right bank of Ganga from Buxur to Koelwar, raising and strengthening of existing embankments along Ganga, construction of embankments and protection works on the Gandak and the Mahananda embankment in Bihar, Rengali dam in Orissa, flood protection and anti erosion schemes near Chitauni and on the right bank of the Gandak below Chitauni, anti erosion measures on the Ganga and the Ghagra particularly in Ballia district, Lucknow town protection scheme and Azamgarh town protection scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Mahananda embankment scheme, Lower Damodar flood control and drainage scheme, Dubda drainage scheme, Mograhat drainage scheme and the Karala diversion scheme in West Bengal.

Storage reservoirs which will moderate the peak discharges of a river generally take a long time. The construction of a storage reservoir on the Pagladiya in Assam has been taken up. Storage reservoirs which have been contemplated and for which investigations have been carried out are the Barak dam in Assam, Bhim-

kund reservoir in Orissa and Chandil Dam on the Subernarekha in Bihar. Investigations for flood moderation dams on the Subansiri and Dehing in the Brahmaputra basin are in progress and are proposed to be done in other flood prone basins such as the Ganga.

Central Flood Forecasting Units have been set up at Gauhati, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Lucknow, Surat, Bhubneshwar and Delhi for the issue of flood forecasts in the vulnerable areas to enable the State authorities for making timely arrangements for rescue and relief operations.

Flood Control Commissions have been set up for Brahmaputra Valley in Assam and the North Bengal rivers by the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal respectively for the preparation of comprehensive plans and their implementation in a coordinated and effective manner. The Government of India have set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin and arranging its implementation in a coordinated manner through the concerned State Governments.

**Box wagons posing problem to Railways**

\*126. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Box wagons are posing a serious problem to the Railways;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Complaints by 148 Employee-Shareholders of Shaw Wallace and Company Alleging Acts of Mismanagement against the Board of Directors**

\*127. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 148 employee-shareholders of the Shaw Wallace Company, Calcutta had filed applications with the Company Law Board alleging acts of mismanagement against the Board of Directors of the company; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Company Law Board on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). 142 Employee-shareholders of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company Limited submitted an application to the Company Law Board for issuing an order under section 250 of the Companies Act, 1956 and also for the appointment of 2 Directors under section 408(1) of the said Act. After considering the application and the other information available, the Company Law Board issued an order on 18-12-1972 under section 250(4) of the Act declaring that any transfer of shares held by R. G. Shaw and Company Limited, Shaw Darby and Company Limited, Shaw Scott and Company Limited and Thames Rice Milling Company Limited shall be void for a period of three years with effect from 18-12-1972.

After hearing the representatives of the company and the employee-shareholders the Company Law Board passed an order on 28-5-1973 under section 408(1) of the Act appointing Shri G. Saka, Chartered Accountant, Calcutta and Shri M. P. Wadhawan, Director, Steel Authority of India, New Delhi as Directors on the Board of Directors of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company Limited for a period of three years with effect from 28-5-1973.

**Production of Crude to meet Demand of the Country**

\*128. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of crude oil in the country is much below our requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the production of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC, which is the main undertaking to carry out the work of oil exploration in the country, has drawn up a programme of work to be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, beginning from the year 1974-75. This envisages drilling of 1.47 million metres, 105 party-years of geological work and 150 party-years of geophysical work. As a result of this, the ONGC hopes to establish an additional recoverable reserve of 70 million tonnes of oil and to step up the production of crude oil in a manner so as to achieve production rate of 8.42 million tonnes during 1978-79 (as against slightly over 4 million tonnes at present).

2. Similarly, the Oil India Limited, which operates in the Eastern region, has also drawn up a long-term programme for intensifying its exploration operations. As a part of this, it proposes to drill during the coming years, 11 wells in Assam and 5 wells in Arunachal Pradesh, with a total depth of 192,500 ft. This is apart from the substantial amount of drilling which it would be conducting in its other mining lease areas.

**Issue of C. O. B. Licences to Drug Manufacturing firms for items not actually produced by them**

\*129. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C. O. B. licences have been issued to certain drug manufacturing firms for items not actually produced by them during the last three years;

(b) whether these C. O. B. licences cover items which were being produced by them under permission letters;

(c) whether permission letters have no legal backing; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) C. O. B. licences have been issued to drug manufacturers in pursuance of notifications issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development on the 19th February, 1970 and 18th July, 1970 under Section 13(c) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These licences are issued to take cognisance of actual production established by such undertakings or effective steps taken by them to establish such production, during the period of exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) to (d). The permission letters were issued to a number of companies during the period 1958 to 1965 authorising the companies to manufacture items listed in such permission letters. A few companies applied for inclusion of capacities covered under permission letter within their COB licences. COB licences have been issued in such cases to consolidate capacities.

**Power Generation Target for 5th Plan**

\*130. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation target for the Fifth Plan is being lowered; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan on power generation is yet to be finalised. The question of lowering the target therefore does not arise at present.

**Job analysis of Assistant Station Masters of certain Stations, Delhi Area (Northern Railway)**

\*131. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway administration has received any representation from any Member of Lok Sabha regarding the job analysis of certain Stations in Delhi area for Assistant Station Masters; and

(b) if so, when the job analysis will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member himself had addressed the General Manager, Northern Railway.

(b) By December, 1973.

**Cases pending with Calcutta High Court**

\*132. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10,000 cases have been pending in the Calcutta High Court for more than 10 years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir. The number of cases pending for more than 10 years in the Calcutta High Court at the end of June, 1973 was only 3746.

(b) The Chief Justice of the High Court has taken a number of measures to tackle the problem of arrears in the High Court and to keep them under control.

**Proposal from Burmah Oil for selling its Shares in Oil India to Government**

\*133. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmah Oil has made a proposal to sell bulk of its shares in Oil India to Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Fish-plates found removed near Parsakhera Railway Station, Bareilly on 9-6-1973**

\*134. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish-plates were found removed near the outer signal of Parsakhera Railway Station near Bareilly on the 9th June, 1973 before the Howrah-Amritsar Mail was to pass;

(b) if so, whether it was an act of sabotage; and

(c) what steps have been taken to detect such cases to avoid mishaps to Railway trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

(b) Police investigation conducted so far reveals that there being no motive of sabotage, it appears to be a case of theft of track fittings; and

(c) The following measures have been/are being taken to prevent such incidents:—

**By State Governments:**

(i) Patrolling of the railway track, specially in vulnerable sections;

(ii) Conducting educative publicity among the villagers residing in close proximity to the railway track;

(iii) Enlisting help of village defence societies where they exist;

(iv) Granting rewards to persons giving timely information about subversive activities of anti-social elements;

(v) Collecting intelligence about mischievous, disgruntled and anti-social elements indulging in such activities; and

(vi) Bring the culprits to book, where possible by launching prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code as well as under Indian Railway Act.

**By the Railways:**

(i) The Railway Protection Force assist the State Police in the detection, apprehension and prosecution of culprits by collecting intelligence and exchanging it with the police;

(ii) The Dog Squads maintained by the Railway Protection Force are deployed to track the culprits, where possible.

(iii) Strict surveillance is kept over suspects, specially black-smiths, dealers in scrap materials and other known criminals and anti-social elements;

(iv) Close co-operation and coordination is maintained with the State Police by holding periodical meetings and exchanging information at various levels;

(v) Engineering and Permanent Way Staff have been instructed not to stack loose railway materials or tools near the track;

(vi) Deterrent punishment is awarded to the Railway Staff in cases where tampering is facilitated by lapses on their part; and

(vii) The antecedents of the labourers employed on the track are verified.

ललितपुर-टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना होकर सतना तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

\*135. श्री नाथू राम श्रीवास्तव :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड के डाकप्रस्त क्षेत्र में विकास हेतु ललितपुर-टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना होकर सतना तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका मंत्रालय इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर देगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) टीकमगढ़ के रास्ते सतना से ललितपुर तक एक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में विचार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । लेकिन मध्य रेलवे प्रशासन से कहा गया है कि वह इस क्षेत्र में पन्ना और छतरपुर के रास्ते दमोह से हरपालपुर तक और पन्ना के रास्ते दमोह से बादा तक नयी लाइनें बनाने के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए अनुमान प्रस्तुत करें । छतरपुर और पन्ना के बीच प्रस्तावित लाइन का एक भाग विचाराधीन सर्वेक्षण के अन्दर आ जायेगा । सर्वेक्षण कर लेने और उसके परिणाम उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

**P.M.'s Award on Narmada River Waters Issue**

\*136. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay over the Prime

Minister's award on the Narmada River Water issue is causing anxiety in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has sought the postponement of the announcement of the Prime Minister's award; and

(c) the reasons for delay in announcing the said award?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. L. RAO):** (a) There have been enquiries from Members of Parliament and others as to when the award could be expected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The concerned State Governments have presented their respective cases to the Prime Minister. The issues involved are complex requiring consideration of a large number of factors. All relevant aspects of the case are under careful study.

**Setting up of Central Agency for Power Generation and Distribution**

\*137. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Central Agency for adequate power generation throughout the country and for improvement in its distribution system;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the States Electricity Boards have been consulted in this regard, and is so, the reaction of the Boards thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Electricity Authority is to be reconstituted so as to co-ordinate the activities in power development in the country as also to expand the design capability

to meet the increased requirements and to manage the interchange of power between the States.

For meeting the increased requirement in respect of generation and inter-state transfer of power, autonomous Regional Boards are to be set up.

The transmission and distribution of power inside each State will be the responsibility of State Electricity Boards. They may also look after the generation from the power stations owned by the States. The above features are tentative and yet to be finalised.

(c) The subject was introduced and discussed in a general manner at the recent meeting of the Chairman of State Electricity Boards and the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power.

**Permission for utilisation of expanded capacity by Foreign Oil Companies**

\*138. **DR. RANEN SEN:**

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign Oil Companies operating in India have sought Government's permission to utilise their expanded capacity; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH):** (a) and (b). The three foreign oil companies i.e. *Burmah Shell*, *Esso* and *Caltex* have between them spare capacity of about 2.5 million tonnes per annum. It has been decided to utilise this spare capacity, as an *ad hoc* measure, on a process margin basis, to meet the immediate requirements of petroleum products in the country. Under this arrangement, crude oil is supplied by the *Indian Oil Corporation* and the refined products derived therefrom are also marketed by the *Indian Oil Corporation*.

झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन (मध्य रेलवे) पर  
चलाता मानिकपुर झांसी से इलाहाबाद को  
एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

|

\*139. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की झांसी-  
मानिकपुर लाइन पर कोई एक्सप्रेस  
गाड़ी चलाने और उसे झांसी से इलाहा-  
बाद तक चलाता मानिकपुर ले जाने का  
कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;  
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक  
पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री  
(मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) ) (क) जो  
नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal from I.O.C. for reducing price  
of cooking gas

\*140. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation  
has proposed to Government to reduce  
the price of cooking gas;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;  
and

(c) the extent of reduction of price to  
be effected?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BO-  
ROOAH): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

इण्डियन विस्फोटक खाद कारखाने को भेजे  
गये वैगन से २८७ धुआ बमों, का बरामद  
होन ।

1201. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या रेल मंत्री इण्डियन विस्फोटक खाद  
कारखाने को भेजे गए वैगन से 287  
धुआ बमों के बरामद होने के बारे में  
27 मार्च, 1973 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या  
500 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच मामले की जांच  
पूरी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम  
निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहं-  
द शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) :  
मामले की अभी उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस  
प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही  
है ।

Repatriation of Profits, Dividends, Royalties  
etc. by M/s. Roche, a Drug Manufac-  
turing Firm

1202. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present foreign equity in M/s.  
Roche, a multi-national drug manufac-  
turing firm;

(b) whether the entire foreign equity  
has been remitted from abroad or it has  
been built up from profits made in this  
country;

(c) the foreign equity remitted from ab-  
road; and

(d) the amounts repatriated by this firm  
in the shape of profits, dividends, and  
royalties, year-wise since it commenced  
operations in this country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). M/s. Roche Products Ltd. have a total equity investment of Rs. 100 lakhs and their present foreign equity is Rs. 89 lakhs. The entire foreign equity has been remitted from abroad.

(d). The remittance on account of dividends since 1963 are reported to be as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1963	1.25
1964	11.57
1965	15.02
1966	15.02
1967	16.80
1968	16.80
1969	16.80
1970	16.80
1971	16.80
1972	16.53

In addition, in ten years from 1962 to 1971 they have remitted Sw Francs 18 lakhs towards technical services and overhead expenses, Sw Francs 2.59 lakhs in 1972 towards design and procurement fees for Vitamin A plant and Sw Francs 60,000 in 1966 towards technical services fee for the manufacture of Vitamin A powders.

#### Production and Smuggling of Predinsolene

1203. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of Predinsolene, an important drug produced indigenously, is sufficient to meet the country's demand;

(b) whether considerable quantity of Predinsolene is smuggled into this country in view of wide disparity in the prices of indigenous and imported Predinsolene; and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of arranging restricted imports of Predinsolene through the

State Trading Corporation and selling it to drug units at the 'pooled' prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. As against the estimated demand of 750 kgs for year 1972-73, the indigenous production of predinsolene during 1972 was 595 kgs. only.

(b) Excepting for a report that one drug manufacturer purchased imported Predinsolene Uredinsolene Hydrocarbitone Acetate etc. from another trading company during July-September 1969 when the import of these items were banned, Government have not received any reports of smuggling of Predinsolene into this country.

(c) No, Sir. Predinsolene has been included in List III of Appendix 19 of the current ITC Policy Book. As such it is a permissible item for import on restricted basis.

#### Compensation to families of Persons who may die while travelling on Roof-Tops of trains

1204. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passengers are now travelling on roof-tops of trains in the Northern Railway regularly;

(b) whether the Railway authorities are bound under the rules to give compensation to the families of the persons who may die while travelling on the roof-tops of trains and if so, the quantum thereof; and

(c) what are the causes of such a mode of travel and what action has been taken by Government to remove the difficulties of the travelling passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some people to indulge in roof-riding on certain trains specially in suburban areas on

some occasions namely, local Festivals, Melas, Republic Day celebrations, etc.

(b) As travelling on roofs is an offence under the law, no compensation is paid in such cases.

(c) Passengers travel on roofs of trains some times for want of accommodation and at others, even when the accommodation is available inside the coaches as a matter of habit.

Publicity campaigns are conducted regularly to bring to the notice of the travelling public through the Public Address System the hazards of such travelling. Frequent checks are conducted by the station staff and ticket checking staff against such irregular travel in co-ordination with the Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force.

On occasions of certain Melas, Festivals etc. special trains are also run and normal composition of trains augmented to clear the rush.

#### Suggestions made by Task Force for setting up Fertilizer Plant

1205. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force has suggested that atleast 12 more fertilizer plants should be set up in the country to meet requirements of the country by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a good number of private firms have shown interest in setting up new fertilizer factories in the country;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for setting up factories out of the 12 factories needed and if so, the gist of the private offers and Government's own scheme in this regard; and

(d) whether the location of the proposed factories have also been suggested by the task force and if so, the particulars thereof?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Recommendations of the Task Force include additional fertilizer capacity to be created to meet fully the domestic requirement for fertilizers by 1978-79. This additional capacity corresponds to 10-12 plants of standard capacity.

(b) Some proposals have been received in this regard, details of which are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5247/73].

(c) and (d). Government have approved in principle the setting up of five new fertilizer plants in the Public Sector in the Fifth Plan at Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Paradeep and Trombay. These are among the locations suggested by the Task Force.

#### Utilization of Indian Basic Drugs by Foreign Drug Companies in their Formulations

1206. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to compel the foreign drug companies operating in India to make 50 per cent formulation with Indian basic drugs;

(b) whether it has been studied that the basic Indian drugs are available in plenty for the manufacture of the drugs which these foreign firms are now manufacturing; and

(c) to what extent it will make a saving in foreign exchange and whether this rule is being made applicable to Indian firms also and if not, the reasons therefor?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. The policy is not to encourage expansion of formulation activity, which is usually of a simple nature and comparatively more profitable, by foreign

drug companies. In fact in permitting expansion or taking up of new activities by foreign drug companies or other firms in the organised sector, conditions are usually imposed requiring them to make available a prescribed portion of their bulk drug production to other non-associated formulators. This is to encourage the Indian and particularly the small scale sector in drug industry.

(b) A number of drugs (basic drugs) for which domestic production is not adequate to meet the demand continue to be imported. Import of substantial number of such items has however been canalised through the State Trading Corporation, wherever a substantial out-flow of foreign exchange is involved towards import of any such item, or where it is felt that STC would be able to negotiate a substantially lower price for any such drug.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

#### **Assistance from Japan for setting up Fertilizer plants**

1207. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government of India have suggested to the Government of Japan that in case it cannot commit the whole quantity of foreign exchange for the five fertilizer plants to be set up by the Engineers India, at least the year to year allocation of the foreign exchange should be indicated;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of Japan thereto; and

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of going ahead with the plan even if the foreign firms are not willing to cooperate and whether the question of associating the Indian firms instead has been considered and if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Negotiations are presently

in progress about the foreign exchange financing of these projects with the Government of Japan. The modalities of financing are yet to be finalised.

(c) The requirement of external assistance for our fertilizer programme is mainly limited to the financing of supplies and services which are not available from within the country. Offers for such supplies have been received from several foreign companies.

#### **Tunnels of Pong Dam plugged to impound water**

1208. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the decision of the Central Government taken in February, 1973 the tunnels of the Pong Dam were plugged to impound water during the rainy season;

(b) whether this decision has since been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the constituent States had been consulted, particularly the State of Rajasthan, before deferring the implementation of the above decision and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total quantum of water that has gone to Pakistan due to the non-implementation of the decision and the loss of irrigation suffered by the State of Rajasthan and whether the plugging is proposed after monsoon and if so, how much water will be impounded as compared to the loss for not implementing the decision in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). In February this year it was decided that efforts should be made to complete Pong Dam and other related works before the onset of monsoons to enable partial storage of waters.

Of the five tunnels at Pong Dam, two outlet tunnels have already been plugged and one penstock tunnel constructed. The plugging of the remaining two penstock tunnels to store monsoon waters was dependent on the raising of the dam to the requisite height, completion of the spillway together with its bridge and the installation of gates in two of the tunnels already plugged to secure means for controlled filling of the reservoir. Consequently, the progress of work on the above items was reviewed in May, 1973. Also a Committee went into the matter. It was found that the progress of the work was not according to anticipations. In view of this, after careful consideration and in consultation with the concerned States it was felt that to ensure complete safety of the dam the plugging of these tunnels should be deferred to the later half of August this year by which time the peak floods would have passed and yet it would be possible to store the residual monsoon flows for Babi Irrigation in Rajasthan. This is expected to reduce the usual monsoon flows into Pakistan by about 1.5 to 2.0 MAF.

**Policy of transfer and posting of Travelling Inspectors of Accounts on Western Railway**

1209. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travelling Inspectors of Accounts at Ajmer have been working in the Ajmer Division for more than 10 years, and the others who are working at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, and Bombay Central are not being given chance to work at Ajmer;

(b) whether Government have received a representation on the 16th February, 1972 and also some representation from the Travelling Inspectors working at Bombay Central in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on the subject and the policy of transfer and posting of Travelling Inspectors adopted by the Dy. CAO (TA)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). On the Western Railway postings of Travelling Inspectors of Accounts is so regulated as to enable all Travelling Inspectors of Accounts to share convenient and inconvenient stations in turn. Ajmer is a convenient station and Travelling Inspectors of Accounts of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Bombay Central Divisions, as are desirous of posting at Ajmer, have already availed of this chance. At present only one Travelling Inspector of Accounts is being allowed stay at Ajmer for more than 10 years as his spouse is also employed in the same office. Representations received from staff have been dealt with in accordance with the above policy.

**Complaints about non-payment and withholding of payment to workers on Ajmer Division (Western Railway)**

1210. DR. SARADISH ROY:  
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Minister for Railways vide his letter No. MR-1245-A-73 dated 11th October, 1972 had acknowledge receipt of communication regarding complaints about non-payment and withholding of payment to the workers on the Ajmer Division of the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set the matter right and the action taken against the guilty official?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Steps have already been taken by the Western Railway Administration to ensure that the arrears in respect of payments due to workers are liquidated, and presently there are only few isolated cases.



**Persons killed in Railway Accidents in Bombay during May and June, 1973**

1212. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents in or near Bombay during the months of May and June, 1973 and the places where they occurred;

(b) the total number of persons killed and those injured and the extent of loss to the Railway property;

(c) whether the causes of these accidents have since been ascertained and if so, a brief outline thereof; and

(d) the compensation paid to the families of those who were killed and to the injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During May and June, 1973, there were two collisions, one of which took place between Goregaon and Malad stations and the other at Vikhroli station and two derailments one of which took place at Santa Cruz station and the other between Churchgate and Marine Lines.

(b) In these accidents, 16 persons were killed and 55 injured. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 6,96,000.

(c) According to the provisional findings of Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety, both the collisions were due to failure of railway staff. One derailment was due to failure of railway staff and the other was caused by failure of equipment.

(d) so far no compensation has been paid to any of the victims of the accidents.

**Representation regarding Trade Test for Post of Highly Skilled Carpenters Grade II, Workshop, Ajmer (Western Railway).**

1213. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a representation dated the 19th September, 1972 regarding Trade Test for the post of Highly skilled carpenters grade II on the Western Railway, Workshop Ajmer; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Appointment of Authorised Agents and sellers of fertilizers by F.C.I.**

1214. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a distributors or sellers of chemical fertilizers appointed by Fertilizer Corporation of India so far in different States of the country, State-wise;

(b) the general criteria for selection; appointment of agents and distributors; sellers;

(c) whether certain percentage of such dealerships has been reserved for ex-servicemen, unemployed technical Graduates; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons who have been granted dealership during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### Power Projects in Kerala

1216. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different power projects in Kerala at different stages of completion and the expected time schedule by which each one of them is to be completed; and

(b) the difficulties experienced in the early completion of these projects and the steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a). The only power project under execution in Kerala is the Idikki Hydro-electric Project. The project envisages installation of three units of 130 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.20 crores. While the first unit is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 1975, the second and the third units are expected to be commissioned in June and October, 1975, respectively.

(b). The work on the project has suffered on account of frequent labour troubles and lack of funds. With a view to complete the first unit by the scheduled date, central assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 crores was given to the State Government during 1972-73 over and above the allocations made in the State Plan.

जून 1973 में ग्वालियर जिले की डबरा तहसील रैनिक रेलवे लाईन के निकट बम का पाया जाना।

1217. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1973 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में ग्वालियर जिले की डबरा तहसील के निकट रेलवे लाइन पर कुछ शक्तिशाली बम पाये गये थे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा कराई गई जांच के अनुसार बम किसी भारतीय आयुध कारखाने में बने थे, अथवा किसी विदेशी आयुध कारखाने में निर्मित थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 23-6-1973 को डबरा और अन्तर्गठ रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेल-पथ के समीप छः खोल (तीन डबकन गहिरा और तीन बिना डबकन के) मिले थे ।

(ख) स्थानीय पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

बीकानेर डिब्रीजन उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे लाईन के रेत से ढक जाने के कारण हुई क्षति और रेलगाड़ियों का स्थगित किया जाना

1218. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर डिब्रीजन में रेल की पटरी के रेत से ढक जाने के कारण जून, 1973 में रेल यातायात प्रायः ठप्प सा हो गया था ;

(ख) इसके कारण कितनी रेलगाड़ियां स्थगित करनी पड़ीं ; और

(ग) इस कारण सरकार को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ, बीकानेर मंडल के अनुमानगढ़-माहूलपुर, हनुमानगढ़-बीकानेर, कंनल लूप और लालगढ़-कीलायत खंडों पर ।

(ख) जून, 1973 में कुछ दिनों के लिए एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ी पूरे चालन क्षेत्र के लिए रद्द की गई थी । और

नी जोड़ी अन्य सवारी गाड़ियाँ आंशिक चालन क्षेत्र के लिए निलम्बित की गई थीं। विभिन्न समय के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न खण्डों पर माल यातायात का संचलन भी निलम्बित कर दिया गया था।

(ग) लगभग 13.04 लाख रुपये।

**Permission letters issued without legal backing to Drug Manufacturing firms**

1219. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission letters were issued to drugs manufacturing units to manufacture certain items of drugs during the last three years;

(b) whether such letters have no legal backing and issue of such letters was unauthorised; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order independent inquiry into the circumstances under which such letters were issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a). No permission letters, other than industrial licences and registration by the DGTD have been issued during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Foreign Exchange spent on Import of Analgin supplied to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**

1220. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4743 on the 27th March, 1973 and state:

(a) the total expenditure in foreign exchange involved in air-lifting of 10 tonnes of Analgin for supply to M/s. Hoechst;

(b) whether approval of the Ministry of Finance to the incurring of expenditure in foreign exchange was obtained;

(c) the stocks of Analgin held by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, on the date the decision to airlift 10 tonnes Analgin was taken; and

(d) whether I.D.P.L. was consulted before the imports were made and what were its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The total additional foreign exchange expenditure involved in the air-lifting of 10 tonnes of Analgin supplied to M/s. Hoechst amounted to Rs. 1.36 lakhs. This expenditure was met by STC from out of their bulk import licence which provides for the cost of freight.

(c) and (d). I.D.P.L. recommended air-lifting of 10 tonnes of Analgin at M/s. Hoechst's expense, as they (IDPL) had a stock of 228 kgs. only at that time.

**Survey by O & NGC in Bhandru Area of Nagaland**

1221. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding oil in Bhandru area of Nagaland bordering Assam; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir;

Surface Geological Mapping was carried out between Wakha Road and Meerapani via Bhandari to study the stratigraphy, structure and other geological properties of the outcropping rocks. These rocks have been found to range in age from Eocene to Miocene. The Barail and Tippam rocks, which are the main oil-bearing rocks in Assam, are found exposed in this area.

**Imposition of Export Obligatory on  
Pharmaceutical Companies**

1222. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHAN-  
DA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the larger Indian  
Pharmaceutical Companies as also foreign  
majority Pharmaceutical Companies have  
been asked to execute a bond making it  
obligatory to export 30 to 60 per cent of  
the expanded production, although they  
have been included in the Schedule I of  
the Industrial Policy announced on 2nd  
February, 1973 by which they are eli-  
gible to participate in and contribute to  
the establishment of industries which are  
of importance to the national economy,  
without any export obligation;

(b) whether Government are aware that  
this stipulation of 30 to 60 per cent is  
likely to hamper industrial production;

(c) if so, whether Government will con-  
sider a reduced export obligation of only  
10 per cent of the expanded production;  
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b) No export obligation to the  
extent of 30 to 60 per cent of the ex-  
panded production have been imposed on  
the Indian drug manufacturing companies  
after the announcement of the revised in-  
dustrial licensing policy in February 1973.  
Such export obligations have, however,  
been imposed in cases of undertakings  
with majority foreign holding, as the re-  
vised industrial licensing policy permits im-  
position of such obligations keeping in  
view export possibilities for the item of  
manufacture.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Paradip  
Port**

1223. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal fertilizer plant  
proposed to be set up at Paradip Port in  
Orissa will be based on imported feed  
stock;

(b) whether Government have made any  
assessment of its foreign exchange impli-  
cations; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Govern-  
ment to meet the necessary requirement  
of foreign exchange for installation of the  
said plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). A Techno-Economic Feasibility  
Report on the setting up of a fertilizer  
project at Paradip has recently been  
received by Government. The project  
envisages production of ammonia based  
on fuel oil and complex fertilizers based  
on imported rock phosphate and sulphur.  
The gap in the domestic availability of  
fuel oil for use as fertilizer feed-stock  
would also be met by imports.

**Invitation to a Director of F. C. I. to  
attend European Convention of Chemi-  
cal Engineers at Frankfurt**

1224. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the  
Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-  
MICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, one  
of the Directors of the F. C. I., was in-  
vited as an "honourable congress member"  
to address the triennial European conven-  
tion of Chemical Engineers at Frankfurt:

(b) whether only one Indian Chemical  
Engineer was invited to such a distingui-  
shed International convention;

(c) whether eminent experts on Chemi-  
cal Engineering from all over the world  
participated in this convention:

(d) if so, whether Government and the F. C. I. stood in the way of his participation in the convention; and

(e) if not, the facts of the matter and the reason for Dr. Mukherjee's non-participation in the International convention?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have no information whether any other chemical engineer from India was invited to this Congress in the capacity in which Dr. Mukherji was invited. The Conference is generally well attended.

(d) and (e). Government did not object to Dr. Mukherji accepting the invitation in his personal capacity and to his availing of the free passage offered in this connection. However, since Dr. Mukherji was on leave at the time of the Congress meet, the Corporation was advised not to bear any part of the other expenses in connection with his visit to Frankfurt. Dr. Mukherji who was informed of this position decided not to attend the Conference. Neither Government nor F. C. I. stood in the way of his participation in the Congress meet.

**Defects in Transmission Feeders Supplying Power from Tarapur Atomic Station**

1225. **SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State which had already power shortage had faced further difficulties because of serious defects in the transmission feeders supplying power to the State from the Tarapur Atomic Station in June, 1973; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken to find the cause of the trouble and to improve the working of the plant?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**

(a) Gujarat State did not face any severe

shortage of power due to trippings on transmission feeders supplying power from the Tarapore Atomic Power Station.

(b) Due to severe pollution on insulators, the transmission lines have tripped. The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission has set up an *ad hoc* Committee to investigate the transmission line failures and suggest short term and long term measures for preventing recurrence of such failures. The Committee has not yet submitted its final Report.

**Control of Erosion by Ganga Down Stream of Farakka in Murshidabad District of West Bengal**

1226. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disagreement on technicalities of funding between the Centre and West Bengal Government resulting in the stalling of a scheme for control of erosion by Ganga down stream of Farakka in Murshidabad District of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the points of disagreement and the steps Government propose to take to solve the problem?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) and (b). Control of river erosion forms a part of flood control sector in the State Plan. According to the procedure evolved for financing plan schemes during the Fourth Plan, the Centre provides financial assistance in the shape of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular head of development or scheme and the State Government can allocate the outlays for the various sectors or individual schemes according to priorities. Therefore, the funds required for the scheme for control of erosion by the Ganga down stream of Farakka in Murshidabad District have to be provided by the State Government.

The State Government of West Bengal had, however, made a request for *ad hoc*

assistance of Rs. 1.25 crores for the implementation of immediate works to be completed before the floods of 1973. The request was examined and it was considered that funds for implementation of anti-erosion works, forming part of the flood control sector in the State Plan, should be found by State Government and also that the outlay required for the immediate works, could be met by adjustment in the State Plan for 1973-74. This has been communicated to the State Government.

It has been reported by the State Government that the major portion of the immediate works has been completed and the balance is in progress.

### गंडक परियोजना का

क्रियान्विति में गोलमाल की जांच

1227. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या सिबाइ और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने गंडक परियोजना की क्रियान्विति में कथित गोलमाल की जांच का कार्य उन्हें सौंपा था;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने जांच का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं?

सिबाइ और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Complaint Against General Manager, Eastern Railway Regarding Misuse of Railway Passes

1228. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding misuse of Railway passes have recently

been received against the General Manager, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

### Financial Assistance Sought by Orissa for Completion of Irrigation Projects in Fourth Plan

1229. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount demanded by the Orissa Government to complete the execution work on the remaining irrigation projects at the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). The Govt. of Orissa have requested for a special assistance of Rs. 3.20 crores for twenty six minor irrigation schemes and Rs. 3.52 crores for nine medium irrigation schemes. Of the nine medium schemes, six, namely, Salia, Bahuda (Stage-I), Baghua, Salki, Pitamahar and Hiradharbati are proposed for completion by the end of the Fourth Plan with central assistance demanded by the State and the remaining three, namely, Ghodabado, Uttei and Dahuka are indicated by the State Govt. to spill over into the Fifth Plan even with the Central Assistance sought.

(b) The proposals are, at present, under consideration of the Planning Commission.

### **Complaint against Project Manager of O & NGC at Tripura**

1230. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by his Ministry against the Project Manager of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Tripura; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir;

(b) The complaint, which made certain personal allegations against the officer, was referred to the Chairman Oil and Natural Gas Commission for a report. His report has been received very recently in the Ministry.

### **Exemption of Deogad River Project in Maharashtra from Benefit-Ratio Condition**

1231. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to waive in the case of backward areas the condition that benefit-ratio for the irrigation schemes must be 1:5; and

(b) if so, whether the Deogad river project in Maharashtra is proposed to be exempted from the benefit-ratio condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that a preliminary survey of Deogad project was carried out in April, 1971 and this project was assessed to cost Rs. 10.73 crores, and have a benefit cost ratio of 0.63 to 1. As criterion fixed for financial feasibility is a benefit cost ratio of 1.5 and above, the Deogad project has been considered by the State Government to be

economically infeasible. The Government of Maharashtra have stated that there is no proposal under their consideration to relax the existing norm.

### **Running of the West Coast Express**

1232. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers getting down and getting into the West Coast Express at Feroke during 1971-72;

(b) whether there is a demand to stop the above train at Tirur;

(c) the reasons for not accepting the demand; and

(d) whether the above train is stopping at any station in Malappuram District, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. 27/28 West Coast Express trains are not booked to stop at Feroke. The question of passengers getting down and getting into these trains at Feroke does not, therefore, arise.

(b) and (c). Stoppage of 27/28 West Coast Express has been provided at Tirur with effect from 5th July, 1973.

(d) Yes, at Tirur in Malappuram District.

सोन नदी जल विवाद के  
समझौते के लिये संसद सदस्यों द्वारा  
प्रधानमंत्री से अनुरोध

1233 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या  
सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने  
प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि वह  
बिहार के हितों की रक्षा के लिए सोन नदी  
जल विवाद में हस्तक्षेप करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार  
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**सिवाइ और त्रिपुच मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क)** इस प्रकार का कोई भी लिखित अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

**(ख)** वाणसागर परियोजना और सोन जल पर विहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया है और इन सभी तीनों राज्यों को स्वीकार्य प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के प्रयास जारी हैं तथा यह आशा की जाती है कि निकट भविष्य में इन राज्यों के मध्य कोई समझौता हो जाएगा।

#### **Delay in the Appointment of Chairman of the Monopolies Commission**

1234. **SHRI YUMUNA PRASAD: MANDAL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission's work on cases of restrictive trade practices has come to a halt owing to the delay in appointing Chairman of the Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the appointment of the Chairman?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BATRA BARUA):** (a) and (b). The work of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on cases of restrictive trade practices did not come to a halt owing to the delay in appointment of the Chairman. The new Chairman has joined on the 23rd July, 1973.

#### **Non-Utilisation of New Imported Equipments for Power Generating Units**

1235. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION, AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fairly large quantity of imported equipments for Power Generat-

ing units are lying unattended after their use in project works;

(b) whether such non-utilisation of equipments is one of the main reasons for shortage of power generation in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) Equipment for Lower Sileru ( $2 \times 100$  MW) and Idikki ( $3 \times 130$  MW) had to be stored pending erection on account of delay in civil works. In addition, equipment for one of the units at Kosi Hydro Electric Project ( $1 \times 5$  MW) could not be erected as the replacement for parts impounded by Pakistan has not been received from the manufacturers.

(b) Delay in civil works and consequent delay in the erection of equipment of power projects is one of the reasons for shortage for power generation in the country.

(c) Civil works at the various project sites are being expedited. Scarce materials like cement, steel etc. are being specially arranged.

#### **Completion of Port Railway Connecting Cuttack-Paradip Rail Terminus and the Ore Handling Site**

1236. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state when the Port Railway connecting the present Cuttack-Paradip rail terminus and the ore handling site is going to be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** After completion of necessary works, the Cuttack-Paradip railway line has been opened for the traffic w.e.f. 9th July, 1973.



**Controversy on the question of production of Steam Locomotives**

1237. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a controversy is raging in his Ministry on the question of production of steam locomotives which had been suspended in 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for the controversy; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Foreign Exchange spent on the Import of Caprolactum**

1238. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the foreign exchange spent on the import of caprolactum as a result of the delay in commissioning the caprolactum project of the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): It is estimated that the slippage in schedule of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company's caprolactum project would be 8 months.

The project was scheduled to be commissioned in July 1973 and hence so far no imports have been necessitated because of this slippage in schedule.

If the entire installed capacity based on caprolactum was worked at the maximum level, it is estimated that imports of 12,800 tonnes of caprolactum would be necessary to meet eight months requirements. Due to present shortage of caprolactum in world market its prices are not stable and it is difficult to indicate a figure for the corresponding foreign exchange requirements.

**Energisation of Pumping sets and Electrification of Villages**

1239. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the programme of energising of pumping sets and electrification of the villages is lagging behind in 11 States and is below the national average;

(b) if so, the State-wise, figures of energised pumping sets and percentage and number of villages electrified, State-wise, at present; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to overcome the lag and achieve balanced development in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The progress of village electrification in 12 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is below the All-India average of 24.8 per cent.

(b) The progress achieved in these and energisation of pump sets as on 31st States in respect of village electrification May, 1973 is given below:—

Sr. No.	Name of the State.	Total number of villages	Villages electrified as on 31/6/73	Percentage of village electrified as on 31-5-73	Number of energised pumpsets as on 31-5-73
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam . . . .	20,565	677	3.3	105
2	Bihar . . . .	67,665	8,717	12.9	82,844
3	Jammu and Kashmir . .	6,559	829	12.6	326
4	Madhya Pradesh .	70,414	9,933	14.1	1,14,808
5	Manipur .	1,866	205	10.9	
6	Meghalaya .	4,407	71	1.7	..
7	Nagaland . . . .	814	85	10.4	1
8	Orissa . . . .	46,466	6,366	13.7	2,075
9	Rajasthan . . . .	32,241	4,912	15.2	66,830
10	Tripura .	4,932	97	1.9	36
11	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,12,624	27,130	24.1	2,03,105
12	West Bengal . . .	38,454	6,548	17.0	1,748

(c) The programme relating to the rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and is executed through their State Electricity Boards. It is dependant on various factors viz. availability of power, transmission and distribution net works in rural areas, terrain resources, organisational set-up etc. Accordingly there cannot be uniform progress in the matter of rural electrification in all the States in the country.

The plans for rural electrification are drawn up and implemented by the various States and financed from the funds under State Plan outlays and loans from the financing institutions such as Life Insurance Corporation, Commercial Banks, Agricultural Finance/Refinance Corpora-

tion etc. The funds provided for rural electrification programmes by the financing institutions are outside State Plan outlays. Special efforts are being made to accelerate the progress of rural electrification in the States which are below All-India average. Increased outlays have been made in the Fourth Plan. Besides, the Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set-up in the Central Sector, provides additive finances for implementation of rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. The Corporation is giving increasing emphasis to sanction the schemes in the backward States and in the backward areas. Out of 465 schemes sanctioned by the Corporation so far, 248 relate to the States which are backward and below the All-India average in the matter of rural electrifica-

tion. Against total loan assistance of Rs. 247.05 crores, a sum of Rs. 135.76 crores has been sanctioned for these States.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme it is proposed to provide the benefit of electricity to at least 30 to 40 per cent of rural population in each State in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The programme will help in raising the standard of rural electrification in the backward States.

#### **Power Losses in Transmission and Distribution**

1240. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power losses in transmission and distribution in major countries are between 5.7 to 12 per cent only;

(b) whether this loss in India is as high as 18 to 25 per cent;

(c) whether in Punjab this is even higher i.e. as much as 34 per cent;

(d) if so, the reasons for this huge loss; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent these losses in transmission and distribution of electricity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The power losses in transmission and distribution in some of the advanced countries vary from 8 per cent to 12 per cent.

(b) The above losses in India are of the order of 17.5 per cent of the total energy sent out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). A certain measure of losses is inherent in electrical power transmission as some energy is consumed in the process of transmission of the power. The higher loss is in the main due to large block of rural loads with

reduced power factor. In Punjab the figure for losses also includes energy supply to a large number of agricultural loads which are unmetered. Pilferages of energy is also to some extent adding to the higher loss. Punjab State Electricity Board has installed capacitors in some substations and are planning to install them in other substations also so as to improve the power factor and thereby reduce the transmission loss. The State has long 11 kV (60 to 80 km) transmission lines. They are now planning to extend E.H.V. lines so as to limit the lengths of individual 11 kV lines to 23 km. To check the pilferage, enforcement staff of the Board carry out surprise raids from time to time.

#### **C. O. B. Licences Issued to wholly indigenous Drug Manufacturing Units**

1241. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C. O. B. licences issued to wholly indigenous drug manufacturing units during the last three years and the number of applications for such licences pending with Government;

(b) the names of the parties, the items covered, the capacity for each item and production during 1971 and 1972;

(c) whether the capacities approved are based on the actual production during the three years preceding the issue of C.O.B. licences or on the basis of the production as reported by the applicants; and

(d) what checks were applied to the production figures as reported by the applicants and whether the production of some items was unauthorised and in excess of the licenced/permissible capacities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Three C. O. B. Licences have been issued to wholly Indian drug manufacturing units i.e. undertakings without any foreign equity. Five applications, all received in 1973, are pending.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5248/73.]

(d) Taking into account the production figures as reported by the applicants decision is taken on the applications in consultation with the Technical Advisers. There has been no unauthorized production.

**Production of certain items by Drug Manufacturing Firms on the Authority of Permission Letters**

1242. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain drug manufacturing units are producing certain items on the authority of permission letters issued to them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The permission letters were issued by Government.

**Remittance of Profits Earned by Foreign Oil Companies**

1244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the gross and net profits earned by each foreign oil company, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the total remittances by each of the Foreign companies under each head, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) when exactly Government are expected to come to a final decision with regard to the nationalisation of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) The matter is still under consideration of the Government and a view is expected to be taken by the end of this year.

**Electrification of Villages in West Bengal**

1245. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages planned to be supplied with electricity between April, 1972 and April, 1973 in West Bengal;

(b) the number of villages in each District, which have been actually supplied with electricity during this period;

(c) the number and proportion of electrified villages (to total villages) in West Bengal as on March 31, 1973; and

(d) whether the progress of rural electrification in West Bengal has been hit by Steel and Cement shortage and if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The West Bengal State Electricity Board planned to electrify 3,500 villages during 1972-73.

(b) 2,209 villages were electrified in West Bengal during the year 1972-73. District-wise break-up of these villages is given as under:—

Darjeeling	18
Jalpaiguri	.. 6
Cooch Behar	.. 53
West Dinajpur	.. 66
Malda	.. 162
Murshidabad	173
Nadia	.. 130
24-Paraganas	.. 261
Calcutta	.. —
Howrah	.. 87

Hooghly	..	220
Burdwan	..	237
Birbhum	..	141
Bankura	..	149
Midnapur	..	412
Purulia	..	94
Total		2209

(c) Out of 38,454 villages in West Bengal, 5,537 villages representing 14.4 percent were electrified as on 31-3-73.

(d) The West Bengal State Electricity Board have intimated that they experienced some difficulties in procurement of steel, Cement and Poles for execution of works relating to rural electrification. The Board has taken up the matter for easing the problem of procurement of material with the concerned authorities.

**Demurrage levied on ACC siding at Okhla, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)**

1246. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of demurrage levied on ACC siding at Okhla, Delhi Division during the months of April, May and June, 1973;

(b) the amount recovered and due from the siding owner; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the outstanding demurrage charges from the ACC siding authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The amount of demurrage charges levied on ACC siding is as under:—

April, 1973	Rs. 2584.70
May, 1973	Rs. 5484.60
June, 1973	Rs. 9483.20

(b) No amount has been recovered so far.

(c) As a result of representation from the party, the Railway Administration has revised the procedure regarding placement of wagons at the siding and demurrage bills pertaining to the period after 1.4.73 are being recast accordingly.

**Seniority cases pending before law Courts**

1247. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Managers are empowered to amend and change the basic rules and issue circulars to change seniority according to different criteria, like early confirmation etc.; and

(b) which are the Divisions having three highest number of seniority cases pending before law courts?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) The General Manager is not empowered to amend and change the basic rules framed by the Railway Board.

(b) In the Northern Railway, to which presumably the Question relates, the following are the three Divisions with the highest number of seniority cases pending before law Courts:

(i) Delhi Division	25
(ii) Lucknow Division	19
(iii) Allahabad Division	18

**Target of Additional Power Generation in Fourth Plan**

1248. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the fourth five year plan, a target of additional capacity of nine million KW of power was fixed;

(b) whether against the target of 9 million KW, even six million additional capacity has not materialised; and

(c) if so, the States which have fulfilled their quota and the States which have lagged behind in creating additional capacity?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) An additional generating capacity of about 9.2 million KW has been targetted to be commissioned during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Additional generating capacity of about 3.8 million KW has already been commissioned upto the end of 1972-73 and a further capacity of about 2.1 million KW is scheduled to be commissioned during 1973-74.

(c) Only Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have achieved the target set for them. All other States are lagging behind.

**Additional Foreign Exchange to be spent on Import of Crude Oil**

1249. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated additional foreign exchange to be spent by India for the import of crude oil as a result of recent price increase of Middle East crude;

(b) whether the Western oil companies and the oil exporting companies have made use of the dollar devaluation to inflate their prices in a sellers' market; and

(c) if so, whether India has made any efforts in co-operation with other hard pressed oil importing countries to see that such inflated prices are reduced?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). With effect from June, 1973 the posted prices of crude oil have been increased by about 11.84 per cent on account of the modified Geneva Agreement on changes in the parity value of 11 currencies including the U. S. dollar,

entered into between international oil companies and OPEC countries. This Agreement seeks to preserve the revenues of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries as their taxes are collected on the basis of the prices of their crude oils which are posted in U.S. Dollars. The foreign exchange requirements for the import of crude oil during the year 1973-74 will increase by about Rs. 18.55 crores on account of the increase mentioned above.

(c) India does not propose to associate herself with any organisation which directly or indirectly is meant to oppose the oil producing countries.

**Power failures at Deogarh Town in Orissa**

1250. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent power failures at Deogarh town in Orissa are due to lack of proper administrative management of the department concerned; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for permanent solution of the problem?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**हाल में नई चालू की गई गाड़ियों के गन्तव्य स्थान**

1251. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ मास के दौरान कुछ नई गाड़ियां बन्द कर दी गई हैं तथा साथ ही कुछ नई गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं; और

(ख) नई चालू की गई गाड़ियों के गन्तव्य स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 1 जनवरी से 15 जुलाई, 1973 तक की अवधि में निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चालू की गई हैं :

- (1) नई दिल्ली और मंगलूर / कोच्चिन बन्दरगाह टर्मिनस के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली एक जोड़ी जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ।
- (2) पूर्णिया और दरभंगा के रास्ते कटिहार और जयनगर / निर्मली के बीच एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ।
- (3) सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली बम्बई-बीना जनता एक्सप्रेस को बढ़ा कर बीना और लखनऊ के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली एक जोड़ी जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ।
- (4) दिल्ली-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस तेज सवारी गाड़ी को बढ़ा कर बक्सर और पटना के बीच एक जोड़ी तेज सवारी गाड़ियाँ।
- (5) छपरा-वाराणसी सवारी गाड़ी का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ा कर वाराणसी और इलाहाबाद शहर के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।
- (6) मथुरा और कासगंज के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।
- (7) लमडिग और वदरपुर के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।
- (8) रंगापाड़ा नाथ और तेजपुर बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।

(9) आद्रा और आसनसोल के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।

(10) भद्रक और नरगुंडी के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।

(11) पलवल से नयी दिल्ली तक एक सवारी गाड़ी।

(12) हापुड़-हजरत निजामुद्दीन गाड़ी का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ा कर हजरत निजामुद्दीन से पलवल तक एक सवारी गाड़ी।

(13) दिल्ली-गझापुरगढ़ सवारी गाड़ी का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ा कर गझापुरगढ़ और सांयवा के बीच एक जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियाँ।

(14) बदयान और कटवा (छोटी लाइन) के बीच एक जोड़ी डीजल रेल कार।

**एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना**

1252. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार।  
का रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) उन गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक गाड़ी कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिए बन्द रही और इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। (मंत्रालय में रखा गया बिलिए संख्या एल टी-5249/73)

**Committee to Study Problems of R.P.F. and its composition**

1253. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has decided to set up a committee for studying the problems of the Railway Protection Force;

(b) if so, who are the members of this Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). Yes. The Committee set up by the Government will evaluate and implement the various decisions taken by the Railway Board in connection with the re-organisation of the R.P.F. and other allied matters connected with the administration of the force.

(b) (i) Addl. Member Commercial, Railway Board.

(ii) Deputy Inspector General Railway Protection Special Force, Railway Board.

(iii) Chief Commercial Superintendent and Chief Security Officer of each Zonal Railway in respect of the matters pertaining to each Zonal Railway.

(c) Within six months from the date it starts functioning.

**Lack of wagons hits bentonite movement**

1254. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report in the 'Times of India' (Ahmedabad Edition) dated 16th June, 1973 under the heading "lack of wagons hits bentonite movement", and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether the Railways moved 73 wagons from Bhuj in May, 1972 and only seven wagons during May, 1973; and

(c) if so, what steps Government will take to improve the wagon supply so that the bentonite is saved and dispatched to other place in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes. Bentonite consigned to Steel Plants, Defence installations, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and other Public Sector Undertakings moves in a higher priority and there is generally no difficulty in arranging expeditious clearance under normal working conditions. However, bentonite traffic offered on private account qualifies for movement in the lowest priority, namely item 'E'. There is heavy movement of higher priority traffic like foodgrains, fertilisers and salt from this area, for which wagons have to be supplied on a preferential basis. Besides, clearance of all goods traffic including bentonite traffic was affected in recent months by the agitation of the station and loco staff on the Western Railway.

In spite of the limitations referred to above, during the months of May and June, 1973, 58 metre gauge and 15 broad gauge wagons were loaded with bentonite from stations in Kutch area, including Bhuj and Gandhidham. The loading has been stepped up in the current month and upto 20th July, 1973, 58 metre gauge and 27 broad gauge wagons have been loaded with bentonite from Kutch area. The outstanding demands are mostly on private account.

**Increase in Robbery in Trains**

1255. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of robbery have been again on the increase in the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have not been able to check this increasing incidence of robbery in the trains; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check the cases of robbery in the trains and ensure safety of passengers?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1. To the extent possible Government Railway Police escorts are provided on all important night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in the affected areas.

2. R.P.F. staff have been directed to extend active cooperation to Government Railway Police and Civil Police in tracking down criminals responsible for such incidents on the Railways.

3. Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep strict surveillance over bad characters operating in the section.

4. Raids in the affected sections are also arranged by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force.

5. Concerned at the growing incidence of crime affecting passengers such as dacoity, robbery and murders in railway trains and railway premises in the States, the Minister of Railways held a high level meeting with the Home Ministers and high officials of some States on 21st March, 1973 and requested them to provide armed guards on important passenger trains, particularly in the badly affected areas, so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public and railway staff.

**Schemes formulated to transport million tonnes of coal from one place to another**

1256. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether series of schemes have been formulated to enable the Railways to trans-

port million tonnes of coal from one place to another;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have arranged co-ordination with the Coal Mines Authority to ensure supply to various consumers; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme prepared in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). It is not known what schemes the Hon'ble Member refers to.

Normally steps are taken by Railways in consultation with the producers i.e. Coal Mines Authority, to arrange transport of coal to cater to the demands of the various consumers in the country at a satisfactory level.

**Negotiations with Japan for Financial and Technical Assistance for Fertilizer Plants**

1257. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been held with Japan for financial and technical assistance for setting up new fertilizer plants in India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with the Japanese authorities in this regard and their final reaction are awaited.

**Shortage of Power in DVC in 1980**

1258. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be a shortage of 1200 megawatts of power within the Damodar Valley Corporation system in 1980 even after taking into consideration its installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for the likely shortage; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure full utilisation of the power generation capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). According to the present indications after taking into account the additions approved so far, there will be a shortage of about 400 MW of installed capacity in DVC system in 1980 mainly on account of the normal increase in the power demand in the system.

(c) (i) Adequate quantity of better quality of coal/middlings are being made available for Thermal Power stations of D.V.C.

(ii) Necessary foreign exchange has been released for import of required spares and services of foreign experts for repairs of units.

Accident of goods train on Gauhati-Lumding Section (North-East Frontier Railway)

1259. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten persons were killed as a result of derailment of goods train on Gauhati-Lumding section of the North-east Frontier Railway on the 2nd July, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have given any compensation to the families of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Gorakhpur, who held the in-

quiry into this accident, the derailment of the train was due to failure of mechanical equipment.

(c) No.

कर्वी स्टेशन को सीतापुर से और सीतापुर स्टेशन को चित्रकुट से मिलाने के लिए जनता से अभ्यावेदन

1260 श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की झांसी-पानिकपुर ब्रान्च लाइन के कर्वी स्टेशन को सीतापुर (कामदगिरि) से मिलान और सीतापुर (कामदगिरि) स्टेशन को चित्रकुट स्टेशन से मिलाने और सीतापुर (कामदगिरि) में नया स्टेशन बनाये जाने के लिए जनता से कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए; और

(ख) उक्त निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) और (ख) कर्वी अथवा चित्रकुट से सीतापुर तक लाइन के विस्तार के लिए अभी हाल में कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है ।

धन की कमी और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त श्रीचित्य न होने के कारण प्रस्तावित लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में निकट भविष्य में विचार करना कठिन है ।

### National Water Policy

1261. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has apprised the State Governments of the need for the evolu-

tion of National Water Policy to ensure a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and its most beneficial and equitable use;

(b) if so, how many States have agreed to this proposal, and how many States have rejected this proposal; and

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). As a result of the increasing use of water resources of the country and the programmes of larger utilisation in future, the need has been recognised for constituting a high powered National Water Resources Council to evolve a national water policy and to make a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and most beneficial and equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the country as a whole.

As a first step, amendments to some provisions in the Constitution have been considered necessary so as to reflect the concept of water as a national asset to provide for expeditious settlement of water disputes between States and enable the effective functioning of the necessary organisations at national and regional levels. Views of the State Governments were sought on these issues. Proposals for these amendments are being worked out, taking into consideration the views expressed by the State Governments.

#### **Output of Fertilizers in the Trombay Fertilizers Plant**

1262. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total output of fertilizers in the Trombay Fertilizer Plant last year and this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

The total output of fertilizers in the Trombay Unit last year and in the first quarter of this year is as follows:—

	1972-73	1973-74 (Upto June'73)
N	62,600 tonnes	14,500 tonnes
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	37,000 tonnes	6,700 tonnes

#### **Refusal by Foreign Oil Companies to Supply Diesel in States**

1263. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of June, 1973 some oil firms had refused to supply diesel oil to meet the growing demand in some States; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ensure regular supply of diesel oil in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expected Progress of Oil Exploration in next five years**

1264. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the progress expected in oil exploration in the country in the next five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The ONGC, which is the main Undertaking to carry out the work of oil exploration in the country, has drawn up a programme of work to be undertaken during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, beginning from the year 1974-75. This envisages drilling of 1.47 million metres, 105 party-years of geological work and 150 party-years of geophysical work. As a result of this, the ONGC hopes to establish an additional recoverable reserve of 70 million tonnes of oil and to step up the production of crude oil in

a manner so as to achieve a production rate of 8.42 million tonnes during 1978-79 (as against slightly over 4 million tonnes at present).

Similarly, the Oil India Limited, which operates in the Eastern region, has also drawn up a long-term programme for intensifying its exploration operations. As a part of this, it proposes to drill during the coming years, 11 wells in Assam and 5 wells in Arunachal Pradesh with a total depth of 192,500 ft. This is apart from the substantial amount of drilling which it would be conducting in its other mining lease areas.

#### Supreme Court's Observation on Article 31-C of the Constitution

1265. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have studied the implication of the recent Supreme Court Pronouncement on Article 31-C of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the difficulties created by the Supreme Court's observation on the Article?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not so far taken any decision in the matter.

#### Assistance to West Bengal for Rural Electrification

1266. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial aid given to West Bengal for rural electrification programme in the last three years; and

(b) the progress so far made by the State in implementing the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The programme for rural electrification is formulated by State Governments and is executed by them through their respective State Electricity Boards. From the commencement of the 4th Plan, central assistance to State Governments for Plan Schemes is not related to any scheme but is given in the form of block loans and grants. The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector provides additive finances for implementation of rural electrification scheme of State Electricity Board. The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned the following assistance to West Bengal State Electricity Board during the last three years:

Year	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Coverage Villages Pumpsets	
1970-71	313.90	1172	5109
1971-72	872.77	2213	7675
1972-73	957.24	2126	8554
	2143.90	5511	21388

These schemes are phased for completion in a period of 3 to 5 years and are at various stages of implementation.

4115 villages have been electrified and 549 pumpsets energised in West Bengal during the 4th Plan upto 31st May, 1973 as against 2433 villages electrified and 1199 pumpsets energised at the commencement of the 4th Plan. The percentage of village electrified in this State has now risen to 16.1 per cent as against 6.9 per cent at the beginning of the 4th Plan.

#### Loss Suffered by ONGC and Gujarat Refinery Due to Failure of Power Supply

1267. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recurring failure in power supply during the month of June, 1973 from Tarapur and Dhuvaran has

resulted in heavy losses to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Gujarat refinery;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by these undertakings in Gujarat; and

(c) whether with the resumption of the normal supply of power, these undertakings have started recouping the losses and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Due to the frequent failure of power supply by the Gujarat Electricity Board to the Ankleshwar Oil-field in June 1973, there was a shortfall of 6050 tonnes in crude oil despatches by the ONGC from the Ankleshwar Oil-field to the Gujarat Refinery. Out of this shortfall 1135 tonnes have already been made good by additional despatches during July 1973 and the ONGC expects to make good the remaining quantity also during the coming months, by increasing the rate of despatches over and above what was planned earlier. As such, it may not be appropriate to call this temporary shortfall as a "loss" in the ultimate analysis.

#### **Railway Accidents in the Country during last three months**

1268. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents in the country during the last three months zonal-wise;

(b) the causes of the accidents;

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured in accidents; and

(d) the compensation paid by Railways to the families of those killed and to the injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The

number of train accidents which occurred on the different zones of the Indian Government Railways during April to June, 1973 is given below:

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>
Central	15
Eastern	9
Northern	28
North Eastern	17
Northeast Frontier	17
Southern	18
South Central	18
South Eastern	20
Western	34

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Total : 176

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(b) Out of 176 train accidents, 87 were due to failure of Railway staff, 44 due to failure of persons other than railway staff, 19 due to failure of equipment, 1 was caused by sabotage and 14 were accidental in nature. In 6 cases causes could not be established and in 5 cases causes have not yet been finalised.

(c) In these accidents 67 persons were killed and 180 injured.

(d) So far no compensation has been paid to any of the victims of these accidents or to their dependants.

#### **Death of Passengers Travelling on roof of Varanasi Express going to Bombay**

1269. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 15 passengers were killed while travelling on the roof of 28 UP Varanasi Express going to Bombay when they struck against a bridge near Satna in the last week of June, 1973;

(b) the exact number of persons killed as a result thereof and the specific steps taken or proposed to be taken to check

overcrowding in Railway trains and to keep strict watch that passengers do not travel on the roofs of trains; and

(c) the compensation paid to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MODH. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. However, two dead bodies were found hanging on the coupling and buffer of two third class bogies marshalled 4th and 5th from the train engine of 28 UP Varanasi-Dadar Express at Maihar station on 26th June, 1973.

On the basis of the results of the census conducted twice a year to assess overcrowding on the trains, continuous efforts are made to introduce additional trains, to extend the runs and augment the loads of existing trains, keeping in view the availability of rolling stock, sectional and terminal facility etc. In case of heavily overcrowded Mail/Express trains which are already running with full loads under steam traction, the steam locos are progressively being replaced by diesel/electric locos capable of hauling higher loads. To cater to seasonal rush of traffic during holidays, summer, melas, festivals etc., apart from adding extra coaches to existing trains, special trains are run.

Travelling on the roof, steps or foot-boards of any carriage or in any other part of a train not intended for the use of passengers is an offence punishable under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890). Instructions already exist to give suitable publicity to the hazards of foot-boards and roof travelling and, where such unauthorised travelling is noticed, to request those indulging in it to desist from it and to make efforts to dislodge such travellers from roof, foot-boards etc.

(c) No claim for compensation has been received by the railway.

### Compensation to Oustees of Pong Dam Area

1270. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oustees of Pong Dam area (Himachal Pradesh) likely to get compensation by 1st July, 1973 and the number of those who will not get compensation though their land will be submerged by August, 1973; and

(b) what percentage of oustees have been given compensation till 1st July, 1973 below Rs. 20,000/- and what percentage has been given compensation between Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 50,000/-?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) All those whose lands will be submerged by August, 1973 will get compensation by then. By first of July, 1973, 59586 persons have been paid compensation.

(b) The percentage of persons who have been paid compensation is as below:

(i) Below Rs. 20,000	80 per cent.
(ii) Between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000	15 per cent.
(iii) Above Rs. 50,000	5 per cent.

विद्युत् सप्लाई के मामले में उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता

1271. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान विद्युत् के अभाव के समय में सरकार विद्युत् सप्लाई के मामले में उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि भविष्य में उद्योगों में विद्युत् संकट नहीं आयेगा ?

**सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख). देश के अधिकांश भागों में कुछ दिन पहले तक, विद्युत् की कमी और समग्र राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अर्थ व्यवस्था के कतिपय क्षेत्रों पर इनके अवांछनीय प्रभाव को दृष्टि में रख कर, सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय ने विद्युत् के प्रभावशाली वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य मार्गदर्शन तैयार किए हैं और उनको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सिफारिश कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो, निम्नलिखित उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत् सप्लाई पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाने चाहिए या इन्हें अल्पतम रखना चाहिए।

- (1) जल सप्लाई, नगरीय और उपनगरीय परिवहन, चिकित्सालय, संचार सुविधाएं आदि, जैसी सेवाएं जो समाज के सामान्य जीवन के लिए अनिवार्य हैं।
- (2) सुरक्षा कार्यों में लगे उद्योग।
- (3) सुरक्षा और विकास अभिमुख अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान।
- (4) कोयला और ल, तैला और इस्पात, उर्वरक, आवश्यक खाद्य संसाधन तथा परिरक्षण उद्योग, निर्यात अभिमुख उद्योग जैसे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग।
- (5) रेलवे।
- (6) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों इत्यादि में कृषि पम्प।

**बंगनों की सप्लाई के लिए समय सीमा**

1272. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्न, सीमेंट, कोयला, वस्त्र तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं एवं लघु उद्योगों से निमित्त वस्तुओं को रेल द्वारा भेजने वाले व्यक्तियों अथवा संस्थानों को आवंटन पत्र देने के पश्चात् बंगन कितने दिनों में मिल जाती हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार इन अवधि को कम करने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है, और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आवंटन पत्र प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् बंगन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित किया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) :** (क) से (ग). मांग पत्रों पर माल डिब्बों का आवंटन कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे यातायात की मिलने वाली प्राथमिकता, मांगपत्रों की वरीयता, जिस किस्म के डिब्बे मांगे गये हैं उनकी उपलब्धता, वह मार्ग जिसमें होकर यातायात बुक किया जाना है, आदि। इसलिए, मांग पूरी की जाने की सुनिश्चित अवधि सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन अनाज, कोयला और सीमेंट के संचालन का कार्यक्रम अधिकतर अग्रिम रूप से तैयार कर लिया जात है और निकासी का शांघ्र से शीघ्र प्रवृद्ध किया जाता है। मांग प्रस्तुत किये जाने और माल-डिब्बों की सप्लाई के बीच लगने वाले समय को कम करने के लिए विविध उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इनमें अतिरिक्त माल-डिब्बों का निर्माण, विलम्ब शुल्क और स्थान शुल्क की दरों में वृद्धि करना आदि शामिल है।

**Power Supply to Bihar by D.V.C.**

1273. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the Advisory Committee of Bihar's Electricity Board has recommended to the State Government to sever its connection with the D.V.C. in view of latter's "discriminatory treatment meted out to Bihar in the matter of power supply"; and

(b) if so, the steps taken up by the Central Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Project has reports which have appeared in the Press, no official communication has been received from the Government of Bihar in this respect. No scheduled quota as such has been fixed for supply to Bihar or West Bengal of the electricity generated by Damodar Valley Corporation. However, Bihar has received 52.5 per cent of energy sold by the Damodar Valley Corporation during 1972-73. Of this, the supply of energy to Bihar State Electricity Board for loads outside the Valley amounted to 14 per cent.

**Utilisation of Underground Water Resources for Power Generation**

1274. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to utilise underground water resources for power-generation in the country, especially in the Gangetic-belt; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of a Thermal Power Plant in Muzaffarpur, Bihar**

1275. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the construction of a thermal power plant in Muzaffarpur (Bihar); and

(b) the reasons for delay, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Project has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects. The approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.

**Setting up of an Agency to Check Adulteration in Kerosene Oil and Petroleum**

1276. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any agency to check adulteration of kerosene oil and petroleum;

(b) whether Government have found cases of such adulteration; and

(c) if so, how many persons have been prosecuted or otherwise, dealt with for indulging in such practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Adulteration of Kerosene Oil with Motor Spirit results in the knocking of the engine and except for a few stray cases, no large scale adulteration of this kind has been reported. There have, however, been reports of Kerosene adulteration with High Speed Diesel Oil. Such admixture cannot be easily detected except by elaborate laboratory tests. Some cases of such adulteration were detected in the past and the dealerships involved in such adulteration were terminated.



Government is considering introduction of a suitable dye in Kerosene Oil which will enable visual detection of the adulterated Diesel Oil. Once this is done, it will be easier to locate sources of such adulteration and deal with them according to law.

(c) Information is being obtained from State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Looting and Molestation of Women Passengers travelling by Moradabad Aligarh Passenger Train (Northern Railway)**

1277. SHRI HARI SINGH :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the looting and molestation of women passengers travelling in the ladies compartment of the Moradabad-Aligarh Passenger train in Moradabad Division of Northern Railway on 2nd July, 1973; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to arrest the culprits and prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There was no case of molestation or looting of women passengers. However, on 2nd July, 1973 on arrival of train No. 1 ACM (Aligarh-Chandausi-Moradabad) passenger train at Raja-Ka-Sahaspur station some passengers entered a third class general compartment of the train through windows on account of the general over-crowding in the train. This led to some altercations between the passengers who were already in occupation of the seats in the compartment and those who entered it at Raja-Ka-Sahaspur. Some of the incoming passengers passed ugly remarks and made indecent overtures towards Smt. Pushpa Singhal and Smt. Kusum Singhal who were travelling in this compartment from Rajghat to Mora-

dabad. These ladies lodged a complaint with Government Railway Police. Moradabad only on 5th July, 1973 and a case No. 245 U/S 120 Indian Railways Act was registered by Police. No arrests have so far been made. Investigations by the Police continue.

**इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मामले**

1278. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में जुलाई, 1973 में कितने मुकदमों विना मुकदमी के पड़े हुए हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन मुकदमों को जल्दी समाप्त किये जाने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई योजना बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० अर० गोखले) (क) अद्यतन जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी 1972 के अन्त में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित मामलों की संख्या 78.617 थी।

(ख) उच्च न्यायालयों में वकाया मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण संलग्न है।

**विवरण**

राज्य प्राधिकारियों को सूचित दी गई है कि वे इस समय संस्थित किए गए, निपटाए गए तथा अनिर्णीत मुकदमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, न्यायधीशों की संख्या की फिर से जांच करें।

न्यायमूर्ति जे० सी० शाह की अध्यक्षता में न्यायाधीशों की एक समिति ने उच्च न्यायालयों में वकाया मुकदमों की समस्या

पर एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है। समिति ने अनिर्णीत मुकदमों की संख्या कम करने और न्याय में बिलम्ब कम करने के लिए अनेक सिफारिशों की हैं। समिति की वे सिफारिशें, जो कि पूर्णतः प्रशासनिक प्रकार की हैं और जिनके लिए नियम, कानून या विधि में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भेज दी गई हैं। जिन सिफारिशों में कानून या विधि के संशोधन की अपेक्षा की गई है उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

विधि आयोग ने सिविल मुकदमोंवाजी में विलम्ब समाप्त करने या कम करने और उस द्वारा खर्च घटाने की दृष्टि से सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 में कुछ विशेष प्रकार के संशोधनों का सुझाव दिया है। सुझाव विचाराधीन है। पुनर्गठित विधि आयोग से भी सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में और संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। हाल ही में, आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

विधि आयोग ने दण्डिक मामलों में प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी विधि के संशोधन के लिए भी अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं। उनमें से बहुत सी सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के पुनरीक्षण के लिए एक विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित कर दिए जाने के पश्चात् लोक सभा में विचाराधीन है।

#### **Shortage of petrol and HSD oil in Calcutta**

1279. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of petrol and HSD oil in several parts of Calcutta; and

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(b) if so, whether any arrangements have been made by the Government of India to ensure minimum supply of petrol and HSD oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). There have been no reports of any acute shortage of either Motor Spirit or High Speed Diesel Oil in Calcutta. While supplies to a few outlets were affected due to power shortage and transport difficulties in the last few months, the over-all supply position for these two products has been satisfactory. Sufficient quantities of both these products are being supplied through the oil companies.

#### **Digging of a well at Galsi in West Bengal to find petroleum products and gas**

1280. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to dig a well at Galsi, District Burdwan in West Bengal to find the existence of petroleum products and gas; and

(b) if so, when the work is going to be started there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the possibility of releasing a location for drilling in that general area will depend on the results of the seismic survey recently conducted there.

#### **Government of Production at the Haldia Haldia Petro-Chemical complex**

1281. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Petro-Chemical complex of Haldia will begin production; and

(b) what will be the employment potentiality of the complex?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia in the Fourth Plan period. However, the Government approved in November, 1971 the establishment of a fertilizer project at Haldia by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, envisaging an annual production of 3,79,000 tonnes of nitro-phosphate fertilizer, 1,65,000 tonnes of urea fertilizer, 60,000 tonnes of soda ash and 41,250 tonnes of methanol. Work on this project is progressing. The project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1975. The total manpower required is estimated at about 1400.

**उत्तर रेलवे में मंडिकल विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों का एक ही नगर में रहना**

1282 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के मंडिकल विभाग में कितने उच्च पदाधिकारी गत 7 वर्ष अथवा इसमें भी अधिक समय से एक ही नगर में नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या क्या हैं और उनको इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक एक ही स्थान पर नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ही इस तरफ़ क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

रेल वंशावली से उत्तर ( श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ) : (क) दो ।

(ख) और (ग) 1. डा० आर० ए० लखटकिया

2. डा० एच० पी० राजमलानी ;

अधिकारियों के एक जगह पर रहने की कोई अनिवार्य अवधि निश्चित नहीं की गयी है ।

**स्वास्थ्य विभाग के उच्च पदाधिकारियों द्वारा उत्तर रेलवे के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में दिये गये बोरे**

1283. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के उच्चापदाधिकारियों ने कितने आकस्मिक अथवा योजनाबद्ध दौरे लगाये ;

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या क्या हैं और सेवा में मुद्राग के लिये उन्होंने क्या मुद्राग दिये ; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री ( श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के उच्च (वरिष्ठ वेलन-मान और इसमें ऊपर के) अधिकारियों ने कुल 169 बार दौरा किया । इसमें केवल उत्तर रेलवे के उत्तरी क्षेत्र अर्थात् फिरोजपुर और दिल्ली मण्डलों में किये गये दौरे भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इन अधिकारियों के नाम और पद नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

डा० एस० एस० एल० वर्मा मुख्य चिकित्सा -  
अधिकारी

डा० अमर चन्द "

डा० एच० जी० राय मण्डल चिकित्सा -  
अधिकारी,  
फिरोजपुर ।

डा० बी० आर० बग्गा "

डा० एस० एम० चौधरी मण्डल चिकित्सा  
अधिकारी, दिल्ली

डा० एस० आर० सैन "

डा० ए० पी० टण्डन "

डा० ए० सी० बसु वरिष्ठ चिकित्सा  
अधिकारी (एच)/  
मुख्यालय

डा० एन० के० नेन  
वरिस्ट चिकित्सा  
अधिकारी (एच)  
मुख्यालय

डा० एन० के० सिन्हा  
वरिष्ठ चिकित्सा  
अधिकारी (एच  
पी)। मुख्यालय

डा० एम० एल० कपूर

डा० वी० आर० बग्गा

डा० एन० के० सेन

डा० डी० के० ० मित्रा

सेवाओं में और सुधार करने के लिए सुझाव देने के अलावा विभिन्न आदेशों और अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन की जांच करने के लिए ये दायरे किये जाते हैं। सेवाओं में और सुधार करने के लिए जो महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनकी सूची, सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। (देखिये संख्या एल. टी-5250। 73)]

(ग) महत्वपूर्ण सुझावों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गयी कारवाई का संक्षेप सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिया गया है।

**उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में  
भ्रष्टाचार के मामले**

1284. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये ; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उद्भवी (श्री नूहम्मद शकी कूरेशी (क) विगत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के 23 मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा शिकायतों पर जो कार्रवाई की गई, वह नीचे बताया गया है :—

उन शिकायतों की संख्या जिन में आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सके। 6

जांच-रिजाल के लिए पड़ी शिकायतों की संख्या। 9

उन शिकायतों की संख्या जिन पर अनुशासन की कार्यवाही शुरू की जा रही है। 1

अदालत में अनिर्णीत पड़ी शिकायतों की संख्या

यूनिटों को निवृत्ति के लिये भेजा गया शिकायतों की संख्या 6

**Extra Allocation of Rs. 235 crores for new lines and conversion projects in backward Areas**

1285. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PA-  
RASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have requested the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for an extra allocation of Rs. 235 crores outside the Railway plan for new lines and conversion projects in backward areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes. Keeping in view the requests from various Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament and other interests, the Ministry of Railways have approached the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to provide a sum of Rs. 255 crores, outside the capital outlay required for the Railways Fifth Five Year Plan, for construction of new lines and conversions,

for development purposes in the backward areas. The decision of the Government is still awaited.

**Construction of Kabini Project in Mysore**

1286. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that large areas have been submerged into water in North Wynad Taluk in Kerala due to the construction of Kabini project by the Mysore Government;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to compensate the people of Kerala who lost their land and property due to this inundation;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have made any representation to the Centre on this matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Planning Commission approved in 1958 a small sized Kabini Project which did not involve any submergence in Kerala. In July, 1970, the Government of Mysore sent a revised Kabini Project and it is stated therein that the area that will be submerged will be 254 acres and that land required for colonies etc. will be 650 acres and the total compensation may be about Rs. 22 lakhs. The revised project has not been approved by the Government of India.

The Government of Kerala have reported that they had appointed a Committee with the District Collector, Cannanore as the Chairman to assess the extent of area in Kerala State likely to be submerged and to evaluate the damage and the cost of rehabilitation resulting from submersion. The Committee has submitted their report, which is being studied by the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Kabini project of Mysore lies in Cauvery basin and there have been differences of opinion amongst the States in regard to the use of Cauvery waters and various projects in the different States. The Chief Ministers of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu had held discussions in May, 1972 which revealed the general consensus that a serious attempt should be made to resolve the differences by negotiations as early as possible. There was also consensus that a Fact-Finding Committee be set up to collect all the connected data pertaining to Cauvery waters, their utilisation etc. A Fact Finding Committee was accordingly set up and it submitted its report in December, 1972. The Chief Ministers had a discussion on the Report of the Fact Finding Committee in April, 1973 and there was a general consensus on the total yield of the Cauvery river as given in the Fact Finding Committee's report. At the request of the Chief Ministers the Fact Finding Committee was revived in May, 1973 to furnish clarifications after such verification as was found necessary. The Chief Ministers agreed to meet at a later date to continue the discussions and explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement.

**Drilling for Oil in places other than Barmura in Tripura**

1287. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling for oil will be started at any place other than Barmura in the near future in Tripura;

(b) if so, the names of places; and

(c) the time by which work is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (c). Apart from Barmura, locations at Gojalia, Tichna, Batchia, Rokhia and Tulamura structures have been released by the ONGC. Drilling is likely to be taken up at Gojalia structure in the latter part of 1974, after the various preparatory steps in this regard are completed.

**उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन मामले**

1288. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों अथवा इससे अधिक समय से कितने मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख) . 1 जुलाई, 1973 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 12,060 और पांच वर्षों से अधिक से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 380 थी ।

**उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामले**

1289. श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय :

**श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी**

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) गत तीन अथवा अधिक वर्षों में विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उक्त मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) (क) और (ख) . अद्यतन जानकारी तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1972 के अन्त तक के आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिए गए हैं

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

[प्रणालय में रखा गया वि. ए. स. सं. LT-525/73]

**Report of Experts Committee on rising costs of Irrigation Projects**

1290. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Experts Committee appointed to go into the reasons for the rising costs of irrigation projects has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main points made by the Experts Committee in its report and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee have indicated that the important reasons of increase in costs are:—

- (i) Increase in the period of construction due to paucity of funds and consequent long gestation period during which prices rise.
- (ii) Continuous rise in cost of construction material and labour.
- (iii) Inadequate investigations in a several cases.
- (iv) Inadequate provision in the original estimates.
- (v) Change in the scope of projects to increase the benefits, after the estimates have been sanctioned.
- (vi) Change in design, and additional requirements during construction.
- (vii) Increase in land acquisition costs.
- (viii) Increase in cost of rehabilitation measures and increase in scales of such measures.
- (ix) Poor performance of indigenous equipment.

2. The important recommendations made by the Committee are:—

- (i) To cover the effect of inflation over the long period of formulation and construction of project, the estimates should be enhanced after considering a suitable yearly escalation factor.
- (ii) Projects should be properly investigated before submission of the feasibility reports. For very big projects costing over Rs. 30 crores, only an 'Investigation Estimate' should be sanctioned in the first stage.
- (iii) Preparation of completion reports should be insisted upon and finalised within two to three years of commissioning the projects so that advantage may be taken of these reports in preparing estimates of future projects adequately.
- (iv) Changes in scope should be avoided as far as possible. If such modification is included in the estimate it should be sanctioned as a 'modified estimate'.
- (v) Because of the complex nature of projects every item and requirement cannot be visualised at the stage of preparation of feasibility report however adequate the investigations may have been. To make the estimate more realistic the estimated cost of works items should be enhanced with a suitable factor which may be called "Margin of error". The percentages necessary to be applied for the purpose have been suggested.
- (vi) A broad national policy on rehabilitation should be evolved.
- (vii) Projects should be planned in phases and taken up phase by phase. Once a project has been approved, funds should be made available fully for its execution.

(viii) A study should be made and revised outputs of indigenous equipment and machinery laid down for adopting as basis for preparation of estimates. Manufacturers of indigenous equipment should give better service to their customers.

(ix) Adequate delegation of powers, need for continuity of key personnel, training, and adoption of modern management techniques have been stressed.

The report has been circulated to the State Governments, Union Territories and concerned Ministries and the Departments of the Central Government for their views on the Committee's recommendations.

#### Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power at Kodaikanal

1291. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power was held recently at Kodaikanal; and

(b) if so, the major points discussed and the decision taken at the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

#### Statement

The seventh Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Kodaikanal on July 3-4, 1973, discussed and reviewed the programmes and performance in the fields of irrigation, power and rural electrification. The bottlenecks faced in the implementation of the programmes were brought out and the steps considered necessary to overcome them

were discussed. The Conference recommended the setting up of two Committees of Ministers—one, to review the modern trends in water resources development, utilisation and management and the other, to advise on the strategy for power development during the decade 1981—90.

The Report of the Committee of Ministers, appointed by the Sixth Conference, on under-utilisation of irrigation potential was considered and Central and State Governments were requested to initiate expeditious action to implement the valuable suggestions made in the Report. The Report of the Committee of Ministers on indigenous plant and equipment was also considered and the views of the Committee that the requirements of plant and equipment for the Fifth Plan should be determined on the need-based minimum and that steps should be taken to import plant and equipment to the extent such supplies cannot be met from indigenous sources on schedule were endorsed. The Conference recommended that a Steering Committee, comprising of the concerned Ministers of the Central and State Governments, be appointed for guiding the power programme including timely supply of generating plant and equipment for the projects to be undertaken during the Fifth Plan. The Conference also recommended that the State Governments, the State Mining Corporation or the State Electricity Boards might be permitted to undertake mining activities to supplement coal supply to thermal power stations. The other important recommendations made by the Conference were:

#### **Irrigation**

- (1) While formulating new irrigation projects, the need to make optimum utilisation of the scarce water resources of the country—both surface and ground—should always be kept in view. The State Governments were advised to set up adequate organisational structures for continuous and effective coordination between different Departments.
- (2) State Governments should set up machinery to make a systematic

evaluation of the completed irrigation projects and to evolve suitably guidelines for the planning of new projects and improvement of the projects already in operation.

- (3) State Governments should consider the question of increasing water rates to raise additional resources.
- (4) Government of India should make adequate provision for funds including special assistance to enable State Governments to complete all medium and minor irrigation works taken up in drought stricken areas under 64-F.

#### **Power**

- (5) The power generation targets for the Fifth Plan should provide for at least 20 million KW of additional capacity, without which the industrial and agricultural growth will be adversely affected. Another 10 per cent of generating capacity over this target would be need to cover likely slippages and retirement of old machinery.
- (6) The State Electricity Boards should undertake studies to evolve practical measures to minimise the system energy losses.
- (7) The price structure of coal should be linked primarily with its calorific value and ash moisture content. The State Electricity Boards should not be called upon to pay prices higher than those agreed upon prior to nationalisation of coal industries and the price should be fixed in future in consultation with the Power Supply Industry.
- (8) With the growing system capacities and increasing need for integrated operation, adequate facilities should be provided for inter-State transfer of surplus



power. Inter-State lines and establishment of load despatching stations should be completed expeditiously.

- (9) To ensure that lack of finances does not stand in the way of expeditious implementation of power projects, the Centre should consider financing projects where a State Government is unable to find necessary funds from its own plan allocation. Alternatively, suitable financing institutions like the REC should be set up or borrowings from commercial banks or public financial institutions permitted.

- (10) The requirements of steel and cement for irrigation and power projects should be given high priority.

#### **Rural Electrification**

The State Government should accelerate the pace of electrification of Harijan basis so that the maximum number of bastis are electrified during the Silver Jubilee Year before the 14th August, 1973.

#### **Setting up of a Committee to plan out power generation programme of states which have exhausted resources in generation of Hydel Power**

1292. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to plan out power generation programme of the States, which had exhausted their resources in generation of hydel power; and

- (b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

#### **Demand from Foreign Oil Companies for implementation of Shantilal Shah Committee formula regarding crude oil prices**

1293. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foreign Oil Companies, Burmah Shell and Caltex, urged Government to enforce the Shantilal Shah Committee formula strictly in regard to the increase in the price of crude oil; and

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

- (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The question of recognising higher crude oil prices for fixing product prices is under consideration.

#### **Setting up of a Thermal Power Plant at Ropar, Punjab**

1294. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Punjab Government's proposal to set up a thermal power plant at Ropar has been turned down by the Central Government; and

- (b) if so, the reasons for the rejection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

- (a) and (b). The project report for this scheme was received by the Central Water and Power Commission towards the end of May 1971 and the details thereof were discussed with the project authorities in November, 1971 when certain clarifications were called for. These are awaited from the Punjab State Electricity Board.

**Live Bomb detected on Track near Phillaur Station in Jullundur District (Northern Railway)**

1295. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a live bomb was detected on the track near Phillaur Station in Jullundur District on 3rd July, 1973;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A live grenade was found lying on the track between Ladhawal and Phillaur Stations on 2-1-1973 and not on 3-7-1973;

(b) and (c). The grenade was suspected to have fallen or been thrown from a Military Special train which had passed through the Railway line an hour before the grenade was noticed. On examination it was found that the grenade did not have a detonator assembly and consequently could not be worked. As such, sabotage was not suspected and the G. R. P. have, therefore, not registered any case or arrested any person.

**Request for Fast Trains for Suburban Areas of Delhi**

1296. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various representations have been received by Government to provide the facility of fast trains to suburban areas of Delhi on the metre and broad gauge lines;

(b) if so, the number of trains to be introduced to meet the demands of the users; and

(c) the time by which such trains will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Introduction of additional trains in Delhi area is at present operationally not feasible due to strained line capacity and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

However, a techno-economic feasibility Study for the mass rapid transit system in Delhi along with preliminary Engineering Survey of a 3rd terminal is being conducted by the Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation to look into the requirements of traffic and to afford traffic relief in Delhi. This study is likely to be completed in 1973, after which the Project report will be considered.

**Report of Committee for Selection of Sites for Large Thermal Power Stations**

1297. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:  
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up for selecting the sites for setting up large thermal power stations in the country in different regions has since submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the names of the sites selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Resettlement of oustees of Pong Dam in Rajasthan**

1298. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have approached the Central Government on the issue of resettlement of oustees of Pong Dam in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the purpose of approach;

(c) the extent to which the Government of Rajasthan have accepted the proposal of the Central Government; and

(d) the assistance to be provided by the Central Government to Rajasthan Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**

(a) to (d). All issues pertaining to resettlement of Pong Dam oustees in Rajasthan have already been amicably settled between the Government of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have however, recently proposed that the oustees likely to be dislodged during the current monsoon season and who could not be notified for allotment of land in Rajasthan, may be provided with temporary shelter accommodation. Financial assistance for the purpose has already been made available to Himachal Pradesh by the Beas Construction Board.

#### Streamlining of Railway Administration

1299. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to streamline the administration of Railways with a view to obtaining the optimum results within the present staff structure without any further expansion; and

(b) if so, the gist of the proposal and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) No specific proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reconstruction of Regional Electricity Boards

1300. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Power Engineers Federation has by a resolution demanded that the regional Electricity Boards should be reconstituted as fully autonomous bodies;

(b) whether the Federation has also demanded the setting up of a high-powered Central Electricity Authority for effective implementation of power development programmes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposals?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) In order to meet the growing demand for power, the installed generating capacity is likely to be increased from about 19 million KW at the end of the Fourth Plan to about 38 to 40 million KW at the end of the Fifth Plan. In the context of such large development programme and the need for providing economic power supply through large power stations and integrated operation of power systems, the question of restructuring the electricity supply industry is under study and the above proposals will be considered.

#### Examinations of Price Structure of the Basic Drugs

1301. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the price structure of basic drugs and pharmaceuticals; and

(b) if so, when a decision would be taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs (including Empty Hard Gelatine Capsules), and pharmaceuticals is under consideration of Government.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Prices of Essential Bulk Drugs**

1302. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for rationalising the prices of essential bulk drugs;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) to (c). The Report of the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs (including Empty Hard Gelatine capsules) has been received and is under consideration of Government.

**Proposal to set up a Fertilizer Plant in Andhra Pradesh**

1303. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a fertilizer plant under the Joint Sector Policy in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any feasibility report has been prepared; and

(c) the cost of the project and the particulars of the foreign collaborators?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) to (c). Two proposals have been received from private sector parties for setting up a fertilizer plant in Andhra Pradesh. In one of them, there is indication of a possibility of some participation in equity by the State Industrial Development Corporation. No intimation in regard to such participation has, however, been received from the State Government so far.

**Anti-Sea Erosion Programme in Fifth Plan**

1304. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested that the anti-sea erosion programme should be treated as centrally-sponsored scheme in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Centre has reconstituted the Beach Erosion Board to make a comprehensive study of coastal erosion process; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by it in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) The Working Group on Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage and Command Area Development, constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, have, in their report, suggested that the anti-sea erosion programme in Kerala should be treated as a Centrally sponsored scheme in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The Beach Erosion Board was originally constituted by the Government of India in February, 1966, to initiate, guide and implement the programme of anti-sea erosion measures in the State of Kerala, where the problem of sea-erosion is acute. The Beach Erosion Board was

reconstituted in June, 1971, to make a comprehensive study of the coastal erosion processes in the entire country and the measures required to tackle the problem on a scientific and coordinated manner.

(c) The reconstituted Beach Erosion Board has held four meetings so far. In view of the great value of geomorphological maps in the study and formulation of effective and scientific solution to the coastal engineering problems, the Board has proposed to get such maps prepared. In the first instance three typical reaches in Kerala, West Bengal and Gulf of Cambay have been selected and the preparation of the maps for these reaches has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India. The Board has also evolved the guide lines for the investigations for the planning and design of coastal protection schemes.

#### Legislation on National Water Scheme

1305. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:  
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of Government bringing forward a legislation regarding the national water scheme, it is proposed to dissolve all the commissions which are there in connection with water disputes between states so that Government could take a decision itself at the national level;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the proposed Bill is likely to be introduced and the reasons for delay in bringing forward the Bill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND MERMA): (a) to (c). As a result of the increasing use of water resources of the country and the programmes of larger utilisation in the future, the need has been recognised for constituting a high powered National Water Resources Council to evolve a national water policy and to make a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and most beneficial and

equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the country as a whole.

Amendments to some provisions in the Constitution have been considered necessary so as to reflect the concept of water as a national assets to provide for expeditious settlement of water disputes between States, and to enable the effective functioning of the necessary organisations at national and regional levels. Proposals for these amendments are being worked out.

The continuance or otherwise of the Tribunals set up to adjudicate on Inter-State Disputes will be considered at the appropriate time after the necessary legislation is enacted and alternative modalities are provided for resolving disputes.

#### Survey Report for Underground Railway in Delhi

1306. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the survey report in regard to the construction of underground railway in Delhi has been prepared;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on preparing this survey report; and

(c) the main features of the report and when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Movement of Food Grain Traffic for First Three Months of Current Financial Year

1307. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have not been able to move the expected foodgrains

traffic during the first three months of the current financial year;

(b) the estimated target and the amount of foodgrains actually moved;

(c) the factors which affected the movement of foodgrains and the difficulties experienced; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) As against programme by the Ministry of Agriculture for movement of 27.81 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to different deficit States, 24.12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were moved by rail during April to June 1973. In addition, during this period, 6.11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were moved from these States on trade account.

(c) The loading would have been still higher, but for the following unavoidable factors:—

- (i) Less offering of traffic by Food Corporation of India due to non-availability of stocks in certain areas;
- (ii) Agitation by loco staff on the Western, Northern, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways;
- (iii) Labour trouble in some Food Corporation Depots;
- (iv) Floods and consequent breaches in Assam and North Bengal in June 1973.

(d) Highest priority is given by the Railways to the movement of foodgrains.

**. Railway Accidents due to Deep Drain located in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi**

1308. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been many accidents due to the big and deep drain located in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi along the Railway lines;

(b) the number of accidents reported there during the last two years and the number of lives claimed by these accidents; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cover or close this drain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The drain referred to is outside Railway boundary and is looked after by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Railway is not aware of any accident due to this drain.

(c) Does not arise.

**Indigenous Producers of Predinsolene and its Smuggling by M/s. John Wyeth**

1309. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of indigenous producers of Predinsolene, their licensed capacity and actual production during the last three years;

(b) the selling price of indigenous predinsolene and how it compares with international price; and

(c) whether M/s. Johns Wyeth, an indigenous producer had managed to obtain some stocks of smuggled predinsolene, added them to their indigenous production and sold the smuggled stocks at the prices higher than those fixed for indigenous production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Prednisolone belongs to 'Synthetic

Hormones' group comprising products such as Prednisone, Hydrocortisone, etc. The total licensed capacity in the country for all hormones is 3148 kgs but capacities have not been separately indicated for prednisolone. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme Ltd. and M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd. are licensed for the manufacture of Prednisolone. Separate production figures of various hormones are not available as the firms manufacturing them were reporting combined production figures for all synthetic hormones upto 1971. During 1972, the production of prednisolone was 595 kgs.

(b) The selling price of indigenously produced Prednisolone is Rs. 14,266.21 per kg. The cif price of imported Prednisolone is about Rs. 4300.

(c) M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd. are reported to have obtained some quantities of prednisolone by local purchase and blended into their own production but they have not sold such stocks at prices higher than prices fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970. Whether the firms from which M/s. Wyeth made local purchase of prednisolone had smuggled it is under investigation by CCI&E.

#### **Export of Drugs by M/s. Sandoz to U.S.S.R.**

1310. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sandoz have secured an order for the export of drugs to U.S.S.R. worth about Rs. 2 crores; if so, the items of drugs; which would be exported;

(b) whether the I.D.P.L., a public-sector undertaking with Russian Collaboration, could not secure a similar order for exports to U.S.S.R.;

(c) the import incentives allowed to M/s. Sandoz for the execution of the export order; and

(d) the net effect on foreign exchange of export earnings and imports allowed in this case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd. have secured an order for export of Malleril and Intestopan tablets valued at Rs. 1,72,68,000 to USSR.

(b) These two drugs are not produced by IDPL.

(c) The current policy provides for grant of import replenishment licences to the extent of 20 per cent of the f.o.b. realization on the export of finished drug; and a cash assistance of 20 per cent.

(d) The net foreign exchange earning is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,38,00,000 after deducting 20 per cent of the f.o.b. realization towards import replenishment licences including advance licence already granted for import of Malleril substance valued at Rs. 31 lakhs.

#### **Production of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer Limited**

1311. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer Limited, are producing Oxytetracycline;

(b) if so, the licensed capacity of the firm and the actual production during the year 1972;

(c) whether M/s. Pfizer Limited, are supplying any portion of their production to non-associated formulators; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take action under the Drugs (Price Control) Order 1970 and ask the firm to supply the entire production in excess of the licensed capacity to non-associated formulators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against the licensed capacity of 9 tonnes per annum for the manufacture of Oxytetracycline, M/s. Pfizer Limited

produced 39 tonnes of this bulk drug during 1972.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The need for taking action under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1970 has not arisen as no request has been received by Government from any non-associated formulator for release of this bulk drug from M/s. Pfizer.

**Re-routing of Mail/Express Trains to Calcutta from Delhi and Bombay to pass through Distt. Palamau (Bihari)**

1312. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-route one of the Mail/Express Trains going to Calcutta from Delhi and Bombay to pass through Distt. Palamau (Bihar);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the name of the Mail/Express train which is to be re-routed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) At present it is operationally not feasible to route any of the Mail/Express trains running between Calcutta and Delhi/Bombay via Palamau District due to lack of line capacity enroute and longer journey time and low track speed conditions on the proposed route.

(c) Does not arise.

**Late running of trains on Barwadih-Dehri and Garhwa Road-Chopan lines**

1313. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains on Barwadih-Dehri line and Garhwa Road-Chopan line always run late for hours and no action is taken to run the trains on time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action to be taken by Government to run the trains on time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The punctuality performance of trains has not been satisfactory on these sections.

(b) Punctual running of trains on Barwadih-Dehri-on-Sone section and Garhwa Road-Chopan section has suffered mainly on account of misuse of alarm chain apparatus, disconnection of hose-pipes and interference with signalling apparatus by miscreants and consequent dislocation of due crossings on single-line sections.

(c) A special watch is kept on the running of trains and all avoidable detections are taken up with the staff concerned for effecting improvement in the punctuality. Alarm chain apparatus has also been blanked off on some other trains for improving punctuality.

**New Mail/Express train from Ranchi to Delhi through Chunar Garh, Chopan, Garhwa Road, Barwadih or Dehri Daltonganj**

1314. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not starting a Mail/Express train from Ranchi to Delhi through Chunar Garh, Chopan, Garhwa Road, Barwadih or through Dehri-Daltonganj, Barwadih Ranchi; and

(b) whether Government have made any improvement in the train services on Dehri-Barwadih line in the 25 years of independence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Apart from the question of traffic justification, the introduction of a Mail/Express train between Delhi and Ranchi via Chunar, Chopan, Garhwa Road, Barwadih or through Dehri-on-Sone-Daltonganj-Barwadih is at present operationally not feasible for want of line capacity on the sections enroute and due to limited terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) The following additional train facilities have been provided for passenger



gers offering from Dehri-on-Sone-Barwadin line, since independence:—

- (i) From 27th May, 1968, 1 DB/2 DB Barwadih-Dehri-on-Sone Passengers were extended to Mughalsarai.
- (ii) From 1st April, 1960, one pair of additional trains was introduced between Gonioh and Barwadih, the run of which was extended to Garhwa Road from 1st April, 1970.

#### **Railway Development Programme for Chotanagpur area**

1315. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are neglecting Chotanagpur area in so far Railway Development in that area is concerned and no Mail/Express train service has been given to any District in Chotanagpur area in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). No. There are at present 7 pairs of Mail/Express train running over Chotanagpur area.

(b). Does not arise.

#### **Bangladesh problem regarding construction of Farakka Barrage over the Ganga**

1316. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made in Bangladesh Parliament by the Minister of Flood Control and Water Resources of the Bangladesh Government on the 4th July, 1973 that the construction of the Farakka Barrage by the Government of India over the Ganga "has created a real problem for Bangladesh" and that he proposed to have a

Ministerial level discussion of the problem between the two countries; and

(b) whether the Government of Bangladesh have formally and officially made their views known about the 'problem' created for their country by the Farakka Barrage Project, and if so, a gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held in Delhi on the 16th and 17th July, 1973 between the delegation from Bangladesh led by the Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power and the delegation of India led by the Union Minister of External Affairs. These discussions dealt mainly with the commissioning of the Farakka Feeder Canal and its impact in Bangladesh. A point of view was expressed in the discussions that the Farakka Project might increase the flood intensity of Padma in Bangladesh by reducing the natural spill discharges into the Bhagirathi. This point was discussed and the Bangladesh delegation was assured that the feeder canal and the Jangipur Barrage will be so operated that the Bhagirathi will continue to receive during the monsoon period as much water as before, or more if possible. It was accepted by the Government of India that the Farakka Barrage project will not increase the flood intensity of Padma in Bangladesh. It was also agreed that the two sides will meet again and continue the discussions with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem before operating the Farakka Barrage Project.

#### **Complaints about violation of Companies Act against the Ferro-Alloys Corporation Ltd.**

1317. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints about the violation of the provisions of Companies Act and Rules and of various other malpractices

against the Ferro-Alloys Corporation Ltd. as Public Limited Company with Registered Head Office at Tumsar, Maharashtra and works at Garividi, Andhra Pradesh in which, apart from shareholders' money, large sums of funds from nationalised banks, General Insurance Companies and the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation of the Andhra State Government are invested; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation under Section 237B has been instituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a). Yes, Sir. Certain complaints have been received.

(b). No, Sir.

**Protection of Jangipur Barrage on Bhagirathi under Farakka Barrage Project**

**1318. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken this year for protection of the Jangipur Barrage on the Bhagirathi under the Farakka Barrage Project from ravages of erosion of Ganga up and down the Biswanathpur off-take; and

(b) the latest position about erosion of Ganga down stream Farakka upto Biswanathpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Immediate protection measures against erosion near Biswanathpur off-take have been taken by the State Government of West Bengal. It has been reported that out of the four submersible spurs proposed in the reach, two have been completed and efforts to resume work on the other two held up for want of stones are being made by transporting stones by barges. The cost of these works for the safety of Jaipur barrage will be borne by the Farakka Barrage Project.

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(b). The construction of new spurs and strengthening of the existing spurs at the most vulnerable points downstream of Farakka have satisfactorily controlled the erosion. Important places like Dhulian, Aurangabad, Nimtita and Hazarnur Brammangram have been protected. The National Highway which had been threatened by the erosion has also been saved. Erosion is, however, continuing in the Mitthapur Kutubpur reach.

**शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाईट रेलवे को पुनः चालू करना**

1319. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन को पुनः चालू करने के लिए अब तक किये गये उपायों की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त रेलवे को यातायात के लिए अब तक चालू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) इस क्षेत्र में एक बड़ी लाइन बनाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। इस लाइन के लिए वार्षिक संरक्षण और जंकशन की व्यवस्था विचाराधीन है।

(ख) नयी लाइन के निर्माण में हमेशा कुछ समय लगता है। उसके बाद उसे यातायात के लिए खोला जायेगा।

**Gap in the Production and Demand of Fertilizers by 1978-79**

**1320. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be a big gap in the production and demand of fertilizers by 1978-79; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the shortage of fertilizers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). As per tentative estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, the demand of fertilizers in the country by 1978-79 will be 52.13 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 21.86 lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  and 11.06 lakh tonnes of  $K_2O$ . As against this, the total production of fertilizers in the country by 1978-79 is expected to be 33.20 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.34 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers from the units already under production and the projects under implementation.

It is proposed to set up five new fertilizer plants during the 5th Plan period, having a total capacity of 11.10 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 3.75 lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ . Besides, some proposals from the private sector for setting up of new fertilizers plants during the Fifth Plan period are under various stages of processing. The shortage will have to be met by imports to the extent possible.

#### Power Shortage in Andhra Pradesh

1321. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute power shortage in Andhra Pradesh adversely affecting the agricultural production programmes as well as the industry.

(b) the steps Government propose to take to supplement the power shortage in Andhra Pradesh and the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(c) when the State is expected to become self-sufficient in power production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) No, Sir. As against the requirement of energy of 12.0 million units per day, the availability is 10.5 million units per day. The power cuts have been further relaxed from the third week of July, 1973.

(b) and (c). The first unit of 110 MW at Kothagudem is likely to be commissioned in August 1973 and another unit of 110 MW in December, 1973. This is likely to give some relief to the power position in the State. As a long-term measure the following power schemes are being executed:—

(i) Lower Sileru hydel Scheme consisting of  $4 \times 110$  MW.

(ii) Srisailem hydel scheme consisting of  $4 \times 110$  MW.

In addition, the following projects have been recently sanctioned:—

(i) Nagarjunasagar pumped storage  $2 \times 50$  MW.

(ii) Kothagudem Stage IV  $2 \times 110$  MW.

Besides, a thermal power station at Vijaywada consisting of  $2 \times 200$  MW and Upper Sileru Extension  $2 \times 60$  MW are under consideration. If all these projects are undertaken early, the State will, by and large be self sufficient in power production.

#### Construction of Vardarajaswamy Reservoir Project in Andhra Pradesh

1322. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently inspected the site of Vardarajaswamy Reservoir Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether foundation stone for this project had been laid by the then Chief Minister more than a decade back; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to start the construction of the reservoir?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The various project proposals were examined at site and it was suggested to the State Engineers that the proposals for the site near Bandala Maduou be finalised. Geological investigations for this site have since been taken up by the State Engineers.

The project will be considered for implementation as soon as the project report and estimates are finalised and sent up by the State Government and the Krishna Tribunal award becomes available.

#### **Execution of Srisailem Hydro-electric Project in Andhra Pradesh**

1323. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently inspected the Srisailem Hydro-electric Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what are his impressions about the progress of the work at that project; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the execution of the project within the scheduled time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As adequate funds are not being made available, the progress has been very slow.

(c) Revised programme of construction has been drawn up by the project authorities so as to commission the first power unit by June, 1977.

#### **Construction Work on Banspani-Jakhapara Railway Track**

1324. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on Banspani-Jakhapara Railway link will be undertaken in 1973-74; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in undertaking the construction work of this vital Rail link when necessary surveys have already been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Detailed Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the construction of Banspani-Jakhapara Railway line has been included in the Budget for 1973-74. A decision regarding the Survey and construction of the line will be taken after the report of the Study Group in regard to the exploitation of iron ore in Malangtoli area is finalised.

#### **Increase in Capacity of Subsidized Railway Hostel at Cuttack in Orissa**

1326. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to augment the capacity of the Subsidized Railway Hostel at Cuttack in Orissa has been implemented by now;

(b) if so, what is the present capacity of the Hostel and to what extent it has been augmented; and

(c) what is the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Subsidized Hostel at Cuttack was initially opened with 25 seats which was increased to 49 and later on to 52 last year.

(c) Further demand for augmenting the capacity of the Subsidized Hostel at Cuttack, if any, will be assessed by the Railway.

#### **Special Assistance to Orissa for Flood Control Schemes**

1327. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to provide special assistance to the extent of 10 crores of rupees to Orissa during the

last two years of the 4th Plan for implementation of special flood control schemes;

(b) whether this amount had been given to Orissa; and

(c) if so, the special Schemes which were implemented by this assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The Government of India have agreed to provide to the State Government of Orissa, financial assistance with a ceiling of Rs. 10 crores during the last two years of Fourth Plan for the speedy implementation of the following priority flood control works:—

(i) Rengali Dam Project.

(ii) Bhimkund Dam Project.

(iii) Raising and strengthening of embankments.

The financial assistance is released on the basis of reports received from the State Government on progress of expenditure on the approved schemes. Only the Rengali project has been approved so far. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been released to the State Government of Orissa to meet the expenditure on this scheme, based on the report of likely expenditure to end of June, 1973.

#### **Work of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal**

1328. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much work of the Farakka Barrage in West Bengal has been completed and how much remains to be completed;

(b) whether the work has been slowed down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expected benefits of this barrage to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The Farakka Barrage, the Head Regulator and the Rail-cum-Road Bridge over the Barrage have been completed. Ancillary works like guide and afflux bonds, upstream navigation lock, etc., and in progress. 97 per cent of the earth-work of the Feeder Canal has been completed.

The Barrage at Jangipur has been completed. Manufacture and erection of gates are in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The expected benefits of the Farakka Barrage to India are in the main the following:

(i) Restoration of the navigable waterway to Calcutta Port; and promotion of inland navigation through Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly.

(ii) Communication link between the areas on either banks of the Ganga.

(iii) Assured freshwater supply to the metropolitan city of Calcutta and its environs.

#### **Clearance of Irrigation Schemes in Maharashtra**

1329. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) which irrigation schemes in Maharashtra have been cleared by the Central Government so far;

(b) the progress made in respect of each of these schemes; and

(c) whether any of the schemes have lagged behind schedule and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The following 18 major irri-

gation schemes in Maharashtra were approved by the Planning Commission in the various Plans for implementation:—

1. Ghod
2. Vir
3. Girna
4. Mula
5. Purna
6. Pus
7. Bhima
8. Jayakwadi Stage-I
9. Krishna
10. Warna
11. Kal
12. Kukadi Stage-I
13. Upper Godavari
14. Tulshi
15. Bagh
16. Itiadoh
17. Khadakwasla Stage-I
18. Upper Tapi

The Ghod, Vir and Girna major projects have been completed. The Mula, Bagh, Itiadoh and Pus Projects are nearing completion. The progress in respect of the remaining schemes and the reasons for the delay are indicated in the attached statement.

Apart from the above, 69 medium schemes were also approved for implementation. Out of these, 57 schemes have been already completed; 4 more are expected to be completed by the end of the 4th Plan; and the remaining are expected to be completed in the course of the Fifth Plan.

### Statement

Progress of works and reasons for delay in respect of 8 major Irrigation Projects under construction in Maharashtra

#### 1. Bhima Project

The progress on the project upto end of March, 1973 is as under:—

(i) Pawana Dam 100 per cent completed.

(ii) Dam across Bhima.

(a) Masonry Dam 45 per cent done.

(b) Earth Work 60 per cent done.

(iii) Left Bank main canal 10 per cent done.

The delay in the execution of the project is due to the insufficiency of funds.

#### 2. Upper Godavari Project

On Karanjawan dam, 81 per cent of masonry and 83 per cent earth work were completed upto the end of March 1973. Preliminary works on Palkhed reservoir were also in progress. The work on the other reservoirs viz. Waghad and Ozerkhed has not yet started.

The delay in the execution of the project is due to the insufficiency of funds.

#### 3. Upper Tapi Stage-I

About 16 per cent of the work on the weir has been completed. The work on the first 50 km. on the main canal is in progress.

The delay in the execution of the project is due to the insufficiency of funds.

#### 4. Kukadi Project

Only preliminary works have been taken up on the project. The delay in the works on the project is due to the insufficiency of funds.

### 5. Khadakwasla Project Stage-I

The progress of works upto the end of March 1973 is as under:—

**Dam**—100 per cent completed.

**Main Canal and CD works**—100 per cent completed.

**Branches and distributaries**—49.6 per cent completed.

**Cross drainage works**—7 per cent completed.

The delay in the execution of the project is attributed by the State Government to the breaches of Panshet and Khadakwasla Dams.

### 6. Krishna Project

Work on Dhom Dam and canals is in full swing and the Arphal Dam proper is proposed to be started next year. The work on Kanher Dam and canals will be started after work on Arphal Dam gains momentum.

This project has lagged behind schedule as the requisite funds could not be provided for the project in the last two years.

### 7. Warna Project

The work of Dam and canals proper could not be started as there is still opposition from the project affected persons to the acquisition of lands required for the project.

### 8. Jayakwadi Project Stage-I

The work of earthen dam is almost completed. Masonry Dam will be completed upto ogee crest by June 1974 and the spillway gates will be installed by 1976. Out of the 204 kms. of the Left Bank Canal, work on first 100 kms. will be completed in 1974-75 and the entire canal length will be completed by 79-80. It is proposed to irrigate 24,000 Ha. of land in 1974-75.

The project has been lagging behind schedule as the requisite funds could not

be made available by the State Government for the project during the period from 1966 to 1971.

### Vacancies in Various High Courts

1330. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in various High Court benches;

(b) the reason for keeping these vacancies for long time without filling them up; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The total number of vacancies in the various High Courts at present is 49.

(b) and (c). Proposals to fill certain vacancies have been approved and are being notified. Proposals to fill certain other vacancies are under consideration while proposals to fill the remaining vacancies are awaited from the State authorities, who have been reminded.

### Power Cut in Mysore

1331. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been improvement in the storage position at the Linganamakki Reservoir (Mysore); and

(b) if so, whether the power cut in force in the State will be ended as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The power cut has since been lifted in the State except for the H. T. consumers. In their case a 10 per cent cut is still being continued.

**Credit from Japan and other countries for setting up fertilizer factories**

1332. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team headed by Shri B. R. Bhagat recently paid a visit to Japan for securing credit for setting up fertilizer factories; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance likely to be available from Japan and other countries for the setting up of these factories indicating the names of the countries from which the assistance is being sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Shri B. R. Bhagat headed a delegation of the Indo-Japan Committee to confer with the sister Committee in Japan on June 4—6, 1973. The two Committees are concerned with furthering long term aspects of Indo-Japanese co-operation in various fields including among others, Economic, Educational and Cultural. The two Committees did not discuss the question of Japanese assistance to India for fertilizer or any other industrial projects. Therefore, there was no question of any assistance having been negotiated or promised during the visit of Shri Bhagat.

**Looting of Passengers of Meerut, Shuttle between Guldhar and Ghaziabad (Northern Railway)**

1333. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an attempt to loot some passengers between Guldhar and Ghaziabad in Meerut shuttle on the morning of 29th June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the life and property of Meerut shuttle commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Government Railway Police, Meerut and Ghaziabad have detailed a flying squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and twelve Constables to escort the affected passenger trains between Sahibabad and Muzaffarnagar.

All the six accused involved in the looting of passengers in the Meerut Shuttle on 29th June, 1973 have been arrested and are in judicial custody.

**ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की नई परियोजनाओं के लिये सहायता**

1334. श्री घनशह प्रधान :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती:

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए 20 नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 6.31 करोड़ पया दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में कितने-कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, जिसकी स्थापना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में की गई है, राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को उनको ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयनार्थ योगात्मक धन की व्यवस्था करता है। बिजली बोर्डों से प्राप्त स्कीमों की निगम द्वारा संवीक्षा की जाती है और स्वीकार्य स्कीमों समय-समय पर ऋण सहायता के लिए स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। 30 जून, 1973 को ई अपनी गत बैठक में



निगम ने विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को 20 नई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की जिन में 1313 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण, 12,184 पम्प सेटों के अर्जन तथा 1417

नधु व कृषि उद्योगों को विद्युत् आपूर्ति के लिए 631.139 लाख रुपए की ऋण सहायता की परिकल्पना की गई है। इन स्कीमों का राज्य-वार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत स्कीमों की संख्या	विस्तार			स्वीकृत ऋण की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
		गांव	पम्पसेट	नधु उद्योग/ कृषि उद्योग	
आंध्र प्रदेश	2	62	1,045	100	58.780
बिहार	1	89	1,000	140	59.790
हरियाणा	1	83	1,330	40	29.868
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	149	11	42	27.508
जम्मू व काश्मीर	1	53		45	19.062
मध्य प्रदेश	3	207	2,100	195	106.840
महाराष्ट्र	1	41	960	60	22.859
मेसूर	1	57	313	28	12.558
उड़ीसा	2	145	1,855	165	60.170
पंजाब	1	198	1,440	180	59.520
राजस्थान	1	78	1,010	169	43.414
तमिलनाडु	3	71	620	93	61.710
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	80	506	160	69.060
कुल योग	20	1,313	12,184	1,417	631.139

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों द्वारा इसी वर्ष विद्युत् उत्पादन योजनाओं की स्वीकृति और आर्थिक सहायता के लिए अनुरोध

1335. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई

सभी विद्युत् उत्पादन योजनाओं को इसी वर्ष में स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए।

(ख) क्या यह भी मांग की गई है कि इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में आर्थिक दृष्टि से असमर्थ राज्यों की सहायता दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री  
(श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) आर (ख)  
जी, हाँ।

(ग) इस वर्ष के अलावा पाचवी पंचवर्षीय  
योजना की स्कीमों को स्वीकृत करने के लिए  
हर कोषिण की जा रही है। स्कीमों को  
स्वीकृत करने समय धन लगाने के तरीके  
पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

**Setting up of a Mini Fertilizer Plant at  
Trimurti in Junagadh District**

1336. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to  
set up a mini fertilizer plant at Trimurti  
in Junagadh District;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project;  
and

(c) its production capacity and the time  
by which it will start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):  
(a) No such proposal is under considera-  
tion of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Demand of Brick-Kiln Industry for Allot-  
ment of Wagons for bringing Coal to  
Kilns**

1337. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government have seen a  
report in the 'Indian Express' dated May  
24, under the caption "coal shortage hits  
brick-Kiln Industry" stating that the Brick-  
kiln industry has complained of inade-  
quate allotment of wagons for bringing  
coal to kilns and that consequently there  
would be unemployment among kiln work-  
ers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-  
to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Movement of slack coal for brick  
kiln industry during the last three months  
has been as under:—

(Figures in four-wheelers)

Month	Wagons
April '73	5942
May '73	1101
June '73	2532

In view of the heavy demand of power  
houses for slack coal its movement for  
the brick kiln industry could not be step-  
ped up further.

**Cost of Power Generation in India**

1338. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the  
Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Finan-  
cial Express' dated May 25, 1973 the cost  
of power generation in the country is  
high, partly due to the higher cost of in-  
digenous power equipment and partly due  
to the heavy increase in coal prices;

(b) if so, whether Government have  
worked out the economics of power gene-  
ration; and

(c) the steps recommended by the  
Centre to reduce the cost of generation  
and reduce the liability of the State  
Power Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a) Yes, Sir. In addition, there has also  
been an increasing financial burden of  
the State Electricity Boards due to other  
causes.

(b) Yes, Sir. Economics of power  
generation is thoroughly gone into before  
sanctioning of any power generation pro-  
ject.

(c) The following measures have been recommended:

1. Fully integrated operation of power systems throughout the country.
2. Proper mix of energy sources for power generation.
3. Reduction in transmission losses.
4. Improvement in plant availability.
5. Reduction in the cost of transportation of coal by adopting modern techniques.
6. Standardisation.
7. Waiver of arrears of interest on loans advanced by State Governments to the State Electricity Boards.
8. Grant of subsidy by State Governments to the State Electricity Boards equivalent to the losses incurred by the Boards on Rural electrification.

**Complaint regarding quality of coal supplied to Thermal Stations by the newly Nationalised Coal Mines or N.C.D.C.**

1339. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any complaint from any of the thermal power stations about the quality of coal supplied to them by the newly nationalised coal mines or the NCDCs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality of the coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Badarpur and Obra Thermal Power Stations**

1340. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Badarpur and Obra thermal power stations have failed to achieve their targets in 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) There has been a few months delay in commissioning Badarpur and Obra Thermal Power Stations. The Stations are ready for commercial commissioning.

(b) The main reasons for the slippage in targets of Badarpur Thermal Power Project are delay in the construction of main power house building due to non-availability of the required structural steel sections, major civil works contractors not adhering to the targetted dates of completion, delays in construction of railway siding etc.

In respect of Obra Thermal Power Station the slippage is due to delay in supply of main plant and equipments, delay in replacement of defective parts, tool down strike by erection contractor's labour etc.

**Irrigation and Power Schemes from Mysore**

1341. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any irrigation and power schemes from the State Government of Mysore for approval; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have proposed 20 new schemes in the Krishna basin and 2 new schemes in the Godavari basin. The water disputes regarding these basins are at present under adjudication and their consideration will

have to await the award of the Tribunals. Details of these schemes are given in statement attached.

The Government of Mysore have proposed the following new schemes in the Cauvery basin:—

Project	Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed Irrigation
Hemavathi . . . . .	1,715	100,000 acres
Cauvery reservoir	500	20,000 acres
Harangi . . . . .	1162	90,000 acres
Kabini (revised)	3650	185,000 acres
Suvarnavathi . . . . .	248	20,000 acres

Consideration of these will have to await a settlement of the differences amongst the States on Cauvery waters.

acres) have been found acceptable. It has not been found possible so far to include them in the plans of Mysore State, as resources are not insight for their construction.

The Yagachi project (cost Rs. 712 lakhs, irrigation 32,000 acres) and Iggalur project (cost Rs. 132 lakhs, irrigation 10,700

Other schemes proposed by the State Government are as follows:—

S.No.	Project	Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed Irrigation (in acres)
1	Changavathi	86.00	6500
2	Chicklihole	94.00	4200
3	Uduthorehalla	468.00	15500
4	Veerapur tank	109.00	7300
5	Ataveri tank . . . . .	67.50	3400
6	Durgadahalla Tank	67.00	3300
7	Uttar Panakini . . . . .	80.00	5600
8	Arkavathi Reservoir (Revised)	376.00	18500
9	Bachanki Tank . . . . .	126.44	4800

Comments on the first seven schemes have been sent to the State Government and their replies are awaited. The Scheme at serial No. 8 was received in the Central Water and Power Commission in February, 1972 and the comments on this were sent to the State Government in June, 1972. The replies from the State

Government have been received recently and are under examination in Central Water and Power Commission.

The Bachanki Tank scheme was received in May, 1973 and is under examination in Central Water and Power Commission.

Government of Mysore also proposed the following new Power Projects:—

Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Linganamakki dam power house	55	937
2. Kalinadi Hydro-Elec. Project Phase II	640	9357
3. Varahi Hydro-Elect. Project	260	4600
4. Bedthi Hydro-Elec. Project	220	4055

Linganamakki project has been approved by the Planning Commission on 2nd April, 1973.

Kalinadi project phase-II has been cleared by the Advisory Committee and

recommended to the Planning Commission for acceptance.

The reports for Varahi and Bedthi projects were received in March, 1973 and are currently under examination in Central Water and Power Commission.

Statement

Name of Project	Estimated cost (in lakhs of Rs.)	Proposed benefits (in acres)
<i>Godavari Basin</i>		
1. Karanja	990.00	96000
2. Chulki Nala	210.00	10000
<i>Krishna Basin</i>		
1. Ghataprabha Stage-III	3043.00	300000
2. Bhima Irrigation	2040.00	135000
3. Uppar Tungabhadra	2020.00	135000
4. Feeder to Dharmapur Tank	118.00	6000
5. Amarja	390.30	18000
6. Development of Vanivilas sagar	147.00	25000
7. Dandavathy Reservoir	173.80	12500
8. Bhadra Anicut (Left Bank Canal Extn.)	71.77	9500
9. Feeder Channel from Vedavathi river to Ranikere	116.60	10200
10. Madag Masur	142.22	21000
11. Chandrampalli	176.12	13000
12. Gandhori Nalla	283.65	22000
13. Narihalla reservoir	118.00	11300
14. Upper Mullamari	190.00	10000
15. Thattihole (Satti Nala)	132.31	5900
16. Lower Mullamari	369.60	32000
17. Chitwadagi	47.32	2200
18. Maski Nalla	164.00	6000
19. Bannithora	831.00	50000
20. Hippargi lift irrigation	2153.00	150000

**Names of Trains from which Second Class Accommodation has been withdrawn**

1342. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI RANABAHADUR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the trains in which Second Class accommodation has been withdrawn; and

(b) whether Government have converted this accommodation into Third class accommodation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**चुनाव कानूनों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन**

1343. श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनाव कानूनों में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) ये संशोधन कब तक भ्रमल में लाए जाने की योजना है ?

बिधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) निर्वाचन विधि में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्थापित संशोधन मुख्य रूप से निर्वाचन विधि के संशोधनों से सम्बन्धित संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित हैं और अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं । रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर 13 मार्च, 1972 को रखी गई थी ।

(ख) भाषा की जाती है कि इस प्रयोजनार्थ विधेयक संसद् में चालू सत्र के दौरान पुनः स्थापित किया जाएगा ।

**पोंग बांध में पानी**

1344. श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रारम्भिक योजना के अनुसार पोंग बांध को पूरी तरह भरे जाने की क्या तारीख थी ; और

(ख) क्या बांध को सुरंगें बन्द करने में विलम्ब के कारण व्यास नदी का काफी जल सिचाई व विद्युत् कार्यों के लिए उपभोग में नहीं आ सकेगा ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) 1974 को मानसून के दौरान पोंग बांध में इससे पूर्ण क्षमता तक जल संचय करना अनुसूचित था ।

(ख) जलाशय में प्रथम जल-भराई के समय जल संचयन का अनुज्ञेय स्तर बांध की ऊंचाई के पूर्ण होने, फाटकों के प्रतिष्ठान तथा उमड़ मार्ग पुल के पूर्ण होने पर निर्भर करता है । ये कार्य अभी किए जाने हैं । शेष दो सुरंगों को बन्द करने का कार्य केवल तभी हाथ में लिया जा सकता है जब कि बांध का निर्माण सुरक्षात्मक ऊंचाई तक हो चुका हो । यह परिकल्पित है कि आंशिक संचय इस वर्ष संभव हो जाएगा । इस वर्ष में पोंग विद्युत् संयंत्र से कोई विद्युत् उत्पादन किया जाना परिकल्पित नहीं था ।

**दिल्ली में तीसरा रेल टर्मिनस**

1345. श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रेल यातायात में भारी वृद्धि की दृष्टि से तीसरे रेल टर्मिनस का प्रस्ताव कब से विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति और आगे की जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी करेशी) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे महानगर परिवहन परियोजना संगठन, दिल्ली ने तीसरे रेल टर्मिनल के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन अगस्त, 1971 से शुरू किया है। सर्वेक्षण-कार्य काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है, और आशा है कि यह 1973 में पूरा हो जायेगा जिसके पश्चात् रेलवे बोर्ड इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा।

पोंग बांध के निर्माण कार्य में प्रगति

1346. श्री मूलचन्द डागा. क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोंग बांध कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा और पाकिस्तान को पानी जाना कब तक बन्द हो जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या नियत तारीख के बाद भी पाकिस्तान को पानी जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार पोंग बांध के पूरा होने में समय समय पर अनावश्यक अड़चने पैदा करता रहा है ; और

(घ) इस बांध के निर्माण के लिए मूल अनुमान क्या था और अब तक इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) बांध के अपनी पूरी ऊंचाई तक मार्च, 1974 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। पोंग बांध पर शेष दो पेनस्टाक सुरंगें इस वर्ष अगस्त के अंतिम भाग में बन्द होनी अनुसूचित हैं, जिसके उपरांत समस्त प्रवाह का उपयोग भारत में करना संभव हो जाएगा।

(ख) सिंधु जल संधि में व्यवस्था की गई संक्रमण अवधि की समाप्ति के उपरांत, व्यास का अतिरिक्त प्रवाह केवल मानसून की

अवधि के दौरान ही पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) 1968 में प्राक्कलित परियोजना की लागत 162.90 करोड़ रुपये थी। संशोधित लागत 209.29 करोड़ रुपये तक हो जाने की संभावना है।

ईराक, कुवैत और सऊदी अरब से कच्चे तेल का आयात

1347. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुवैत से कच्चे तेल का आयात करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) यह आयात कितने वर्षों के लिए और किन शर्तों पर किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष कितना तेल मंगाया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) कुवैत ने उस देश में कार्य कर रही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तेल कम्पनियों के साथ अभी तक कोई "सह-योग" करार नहीं किया है और इसलिए उस के पास सीधी बिजली के लिये कोई कच्चा तेल नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

माल ढोने के लिये बैगनों की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धि

1348. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माल ढोने के लिए इस समय कुल कितने बैगन उपलब्ध हैं और कितने बैगनों की आवश्यकता है और इसे पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे विभाग ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) रेलवे विभाग इस मामले में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या उद्योगपति समय पर वैगन न मिलने के कारण सड़क सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं और इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी ) :** (क) और (ख). मई, 73 के अन्त में भारतीय रेलों के पास बड़ी लाइन के 3,60,000 माल डिब्बे और मीटर लाइन के 1,13,000 माल डिब्बे थे। कार्य संचालन की सामान्य परिस्थितियों में और हमारे उपयोगकर्ताओं की ओर से कुशलता का यथोचित स्तर कायम रहने पर माल डिब्बों का यह बड़ा यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को सम्हाल सकता था। समय समय पर माल-डिब्बों को सप्लाई में कमी बाह्य कारकों और देश में व्याप्त असमान्य परिस्थितियों के कारण हुई है जिससे रेल संचालन में बाधा पड़ी है।

(ग) कुछ यातायात जो रेल द्वारा डोया जा सकता है, विशेषकर ऊंची दर वाला यातायात, सड़क परिवहन के कुछ अन्तर्निहित लाभों के कारण निस्सन्देह सड़क से डोया जा रहा है। एक ओर तो रेलों को परिचालनिक क्षमता बढ़ाने और दूसरी ओर सड़क परिवहन से यातायात को खींच लेने के लिए निरंतर विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इनमें से कुछ ये हैं—डीजल और बिजली कर्षण की वृद्धि, विन्यास यादों लोको शेडों आदि में कार्य अध्ययन और परिचालन अनुसन्धान तकनीकों को लागू करना, कटेनर सेवा, भाड़ा अग्रेषक सेवा, सुपर माल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलाना आदि जैसी परियोजनाएं चालू करना। कटेनर सेवा और भाड़ा अग्रेषक सेवा दोनों बड़ी लोकप्रिय सिद्ध हुई हैं और इस समय क्रमशः 11 और 35 स्टेशनों के बीच चालू हैं।

**मारवाड़ जंक्शन स्टेशन पर माइक द्वारा घोषणा करने का प्रबन्ध**

1349. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए मारवाड़ जंक्शन स्टेशन पर माइक की व्यवस्था की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों; और

(ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर गाड़ियां समय-समय पर प्लेटफार्म बदलती रहती हैं और इसकी सूचना न दिये जाने के कारण यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा होती है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी ) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्लेटफार्म केवल तभी बदले जाते हैं जब नितान्त आवश्यक होता है, अर्थात् गाड़ियों के देर से आने पर इत्यादि।

**Views of Committee on Public Undertakings regarding Missing of Documents of Haldia—Barauni—Kanpur Pipe Line**

1350. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Public Undertakings of Lok Sabha has expressed its amazement at Government's failure to take any action in the matter of a very serious lapse viz., missing of vital documents connected with the construction of Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Pipe Line in its 33rd Report; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this report of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The observation of the Committee



on Public Undertakings in its 33rd Report has reference to the recommendations contained in the 66th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (4th Lok Sabha) on the Indian Oil Corporation (Pipelines Division). A one man Commission of Inquiry, Shri Justice J. N. Takru, has been appointed by the Government for enquiring into the various acts of commission and omission on the part of the officials of the IRL/IOC/Government, as indicated in the 66th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. The question of proper maintenance of contractual documents and the question of fixing responsibility on the officers concerned are covered by terms of reference (b), (k) and (l) which are reproduced below:

"(b) to determine whether there have been omissions in regard to scrutinising, editing, compiling and maintaining contractual documents relating to the investigations, designs, construction and supervision of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipelines and whether the negotiations leading to the contracts were carried out diligently and whether adequate records of the negotiations were kept;

(k) to advise on whether there has been any negligence or carelessness or *mala fide* motive on the part of any of the officers of Government IRL/IOC and their staff in the discharge of their duties on any of the foregoing or other related issues, which, in the opinion of the Commission, are relevant;

(l) generally, to report on any other matter that is relevant, in the opinion of the Commission."

On 27.3.73, the Government Counsel filed a petition before the Commission of Inquiry with a prayer that IOC as well as Snam-Progetti should be directed to produce the original contract since the 66th Report of the Committee on Public undertakings indicated that Enclosure 18 (job description) to the contract was missing. The Commission of Inquiry would, therefore, look into the question of missing document and its report is awaited.

## Production of Electricity in the Country

1351. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita consumption of electricity in the country is dismally low (94 KWH) as compared (both figures for the year 1971-72); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India is a developing country. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have formulated plans for increasing the installed generating capacity in the country from 20 million KW, at the end of the Fourth Plan period, to 30 to 40 million KW by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan period. The per capita consumption is thereby expected to increase from 94 KWh in 1971-72 to 117 KWh at the end of the Fourth Plan and to 196 KWh at the end of the Fifth Plan period.

## Electricity Consumption in U. P. Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and J. and K.

1352. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and J. and K. in the Western region are still far below the national average of per capita electricity consumption, though there has been nine-fold increase in the generating capacity of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps under the consideration of Government to reduce this imbalance, especially in the direction of providing additional installed generating capacity and building extensive transmission and distribution system in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The per capita electricity consumption in these States is still below the national average. However, the rate of growth of electrical loads in this region has been consistently well above the national average for many years and the gap is narrowing. Steps have been taken to so formulate the proposals to augment the power generation and transmission facilities under the Fifth Five Year Plan that the demand is met to the maximum extent. However, to increase consumption, substantial investments particularly in Industry and Agriculture will also be necessary.

भ्रायल इंडिया लिमिटेड को उत्तर पूर्वी भारत में पेट्रोलियम की खोज के लिये पट्टे पर बिये गए क्षेत्र

1353. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रायल इंडिया लिमिटेड के पास उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत में इस समय कितने वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का खनन-पट्टा है और कितने क्षेत्र के पेट्रोलियम की खोज करने के लाइसेंस हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में कितने कुएँ खोदे हैं और किस हद तक सफलता मिली है;

(ख) इस समय कितने कुओं से तेल निकाला जा रहा है और कितने कुओं से गैस निकाली जा रही है और कितने कुएँ सूखे पड़े हैं और कितने कुओं में तेल की खोज अभी जारी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नहर कटिया और भौरान के खनिज क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि कितने क्षेत्र में पेट्रोलियम मिल सकेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) अग्र-क्षित व्योरा निम्नलिखित है:-

(i) खनन पट्टे	1990.018
वर्ग कि० मि०	
(ii) पेट्रोलियम	551.568
अन्वेषण	वर्ग कि० मि०
संबंधी	
लाइसेंस	

(iii) 1970, 1971, 1972 के तीन वर्षों में भ्रायल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा 40 कुएँ खोदे गए थे। इन में से 97% तेल और/अथवा गैस के उत्पादक थे।

(ख) निम्नलिखित तालिका में भ्रायल इंडिया लिमिटेड के गठन से लेकर 1-1-73 तक कुओं की स्थिति दी गई है।

तेल उत्पादक	240
गैस उत्पादक	17
शुष्क	31
जिन का परीक्षण होना है	24

(ग) नाहर कटिया तथा मोरेन तेल अक्षों के माध्यम से पहले विस्तृत भूकम्पीय तथा भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं और तब से कम्पनी के खनन पट्टे तथा पेट्रोलियम अन्वेषण लाइसेंस क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोलियम भंडारों की खोज में नवीनतम तकनीकी के इस्तेमाल से अग्रगण्य इंडिया ऑल द्वारा समय-समय पर और सर्वेक्षण तथा व्याख्या संबंधी कार्य किया गया है। अंगतः इस से तथा अंगतः जटिल तेल क्षेत्र की विकसित तकनीकी से, कम्पनी अपनी प्राप्ति संबंधी संभावनाओं में 1972 के अन्त तक 24 मिलियन मीटरी टन से अधिक की वृद्धि कर सकी है।

### Draft Agreement on Bansagar Project

1354. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft agreement on Bansagar Project was prepared after consultation with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have accepted the draft agreement; and

(c) whether Bihar Government have not accepted it and if so, the salient features of the draft agreement and the objections raised by Bihar Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). Discussions on the Bansagar Project have been held with the Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, as a result of which their differences on this project have narrowed down. A draft agreement in this regard was also considered by them. While the draft agreement was acceptable to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the Government of Bihar wanted some more time to examine it.

Efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the three States and it is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at amongst the States in the near future.

### Quantum of Compensation paid to Passengers in case of Injury or Death

1355. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(b) how much time is taken in payment paid to passengers travelling on Railways in case of serious injury or death; and

(b) how much time is taken in payment of such compensation after the accident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Railway Administrations are liable to pay a minimum compensation of Rs. 4000/- for death and Rs. 5,500/- for total disablement and a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- in respect of any one passenger, who has been injured or who dies as a result of an accident to a train carrying passengers. The compensation paid depends upon the merits of each case.

(b) On an average, from the date an application is filed before the Claims Commissioners, compensation is generally paid within a period of 6 months.

### Additional burden of Foreign Exchange as a result of the two increases in prices of Crude Oil in 1973-74

1356. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total additional burden of foreign exchange as a result of the two increases in prices of imported crude allowed to foreign oil Companies during 1973-74, as compared to the previous year; and

(b) whether Government have negotiated with the foreign Oil Companies alternative measures to conceding their full demand for increase in crude prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Burmah-Shell and Caltex have asked for increase in the price of crude oil on two occasions while Esso have asked for increase on three occasions since April 1973. The increase in the crude oil prices asked for by the three foreign oil companies will affect foreign exchange outlay to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores during 1973-74.

(b) Crude Oil prices have been going up all over the world continually since November 1970. Crude Oil can no longer be bought by the ordinary tender system. Like all other countries India has to buy crude oil in the world markets at the prevailing prices. In the present changed situation, therefore, there is very little scope left for negotiations.

**Construction of Tehri Dam in Uttar Pradesh**

1357. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally approved the construction of Tehri Dam in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, its cost and the benefits expected from it; and

(c) whether the oustees of the Dam will be amicably rehabilitated and compensated before the construction of the Dam begins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cost—Rs. 197.92 crores.

Benefits—600 MW of Power.

(c) Oustees from Tehri town itself are proposed to be rehabilitated at Badshahi Thal near existing Chamba town on 700 acres of land available from Forest Department. Oustees from other area besides Tehri town are being offered three following alternatives:—

(i) To accept full compensation for the land along with rehabilitation grant in cash.

(ii) To accept land for land in Dehradun district and other plain areas along with rehabilitation grant.

(iii) Persons who may like to settle in the nearby hill areas may accept land for land in the form of terraces to be prepared by Forest Department above reservoir level along with rehabilitation grant.

**Extension of Railway Line from Rishikesh to Muniki Reti in Uttar Pradesh and introduction of more trains between Hardwar and Rishikesh**

1358. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Railway line from Rishikesh to Muniki Reti in U.P.; and

(b) whether more train services are proposed to be introduced between Hardwar and Rishikesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A Preliminary Appreciation for the proposed extension was made during March, 1973 which revealed that no additional traffic will come to the Railway excepting that some of the traffic that is now being handled at Rishikesh will shift to Muni-Ki-Reti giving an additional haulage of 5 Kms. Also, the funds available for construction of new lines being very limited, there appears to be no immediate justification to extend the line to Muni-Ki-Reti.

(b) No.

**Plan for storage of power for emergencies**

1359. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent break-down of power plants in the country;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan for the storage of power for emergencies; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Large scale storage of power is technically not feasible. However, a number of steps have been taken to minimise break-downs of power plants and transfer power to deficit areas where feasible.

**Formula adopted for increasing prices of Petroleum Products**

1360. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of all petroleum products have been increased recently; and

(b) if so, the formula followed by Government in revising the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have, to the extent feasible, followed the formula recommended by the Oil Prices Committee in this regard.

**Derailment of Passenger Train between Malhargarh and Harkiakhal Stations (Western Railway)**

1361. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger train had derailed between Malhargarh and Harkiakhal stations on the metre gauge section of the Western Railway on the 4th June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed and injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Two persons were killed and 12 injured including 10 cases of minor injuries.

**Elections in the National Rayons Company**

1362. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure under which elections to the National Rayons Company were conducted;

(b) whether certain individuals have manipulated the elections to capture power; and

(c) if so, the fact of the matter and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in view the election of the directors of the company at the meeting held on the 11th May, 1973. As far as the Department is aware, the election was conducted in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). No information or complaint regarding manipulation of elections to capture power by certain individual has been received in the Department, in connection with the meeting held on the 11th May, 1973. However, the Department has received a reference from a member of the company in which he has expressed his disagreement to the company in regard to advertisements issued by the company in newspapers, regarding notices given by certain members for moving resolutions for proposing certain persons, who were not retiring directors, of their intention to propose them as candidates for the office of Directors. He raised the same point at the annual general meeting held on the 11th May, 1973, when the Chairman, after taking legal advice, over-ruled him. Later the Solicitor of the company explained at length the legal position to the member concerned.

2. The Annual General Meeting held in 1970 was preceded by a proxy was fare between two groups accompanied

by members interview and press publicity hurling allegations and counter-allegations. The pattern of voting disclosed that one group had gathered more number of proxies while the other group secured the support of the majority of the individuals shareholders without reference to the voting power.

**Linking of Western Kosi Canal with Kamala River**

1363. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9945 on the 24th April, 1973 regarding extension of Kamala River Embankments and state:

(a) whether the scheme for extension of Kamala embankments upto Mirchia in Nepal has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have stated that the scheme for extension of Kamala embankments upto Mirchia in Nepal territory has not been finalised since the proposed alignment of the embankments is yet to be discussed with the engineers of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

**Recognition of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union**

1364. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7299 on the 17th April, 1973 regarding recognition of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and state:

(a) whether the matter with regard to the recognition of the only registered North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union has since been considered;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether recognition of the un-registered faction allegedly impersonating the name of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union has been withdrawn; and

(d) if not, the justification thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The matter has been considered. According to a judgement of the Allahabad High Court, "the dispute between the two sets of office-bearers of the union concerned is very obviously of a nature which can be properly adjudicated upon only by means of a civil suit". So far there is no such judgement on the dispute. It has, therefore, been decided that *status quo* should continue.

**Rates of Irrigation/Water Charges in Country**

1365. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether different rates of irrigation/water charges are in existence in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the rationale therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering any legislative measure to rationalise the power rates structure with a view to ensure that the process of development does not create "water-lords"; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A table showing water rates for principal crops under irrigation canal systems in various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5252/73]. There has been no uniform or rational basis for irrigation charges.

(c) and (d). Irrigation is a State subject and water rates, therefore, are determined by State legislation.

The water rates at present fixed by State Governments are generally not adequate to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges. The State Governments have been urged to fix water rates in an equitable way so as to meet the maintenance and operational charges and interest at the rate of at least 2½ per cent and that the increased rates may be collected after providing for a transition period, so that additional resources are realised from the people who benefit from irrigation projects involving large public outlays.

#### Electrification in Vidarbha Region

1366. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of villages electrified so far in 8 Districts of Vidarbha Region for each District, separately, and population benefitted

thereby and how does it compare with similar details for Maharashtra State as a whole;

(b) the consumption pattern of electricity in Vidarbha region by its broad classification such as domestic purposes, industrial use, irrigation etc. during the last three years;

(c) the projected demand of electricity in Vidarbha Region by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for accelerating the electrification of Vidarbha Region?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) Out of 35,851 villages in Maharashtra, 15,155 villages representing 42.2 per cent were electrified as on 31-3-1973. This has benefitted 58.9 per cent of rural population in the State, as a whole. The number of villages electrified in eight districts of Vidarbha Region and population benefitted thereby as on 31-3-73 is given below:—

Name of District	Total No. of villages	No. of villages electrified as on 31-3-1973	Percentage electrified	Percentage rural population benefitted as on 31-3-1973 (as per 1961 census).
Wardha	972	476	49.0	64.5
Yavatmal	1,629	622	38.1	52.6
Chandrapur	2,755	395	14.3	38.2
Akola	1,508	558	37.0	52.5
Amravati	1,609	788	49.0	70.7
Buldhana	1,225	452	36.9	53.0
Nagpur	1,653	808	48.9	58.2
Bhandara	1,486	644	43.3	60.1
<b>TOTAL (VIDARBHA REGION)</b>	<b>12,837</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>

(b) The consumption pattern of electricity in Vidarbha Region during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Domestic	Industrial	Irrigation	Total
			(Million Units)	
1970-71 . . . . .	38	512	43	59
1971-72 . . . . .	45	543	55	643
1972-73 . . . . .	66	590	65	721

(c) The projected demand in the Vidarbha Region at the end of Fifth Plan has been assessed at 610 Mega-Watts.

(d) The programme of rural electrification is formulated by State Governments and is executed through their State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 38 schemes envisaging a loan assistance of Rs. 2059.58 lakhs of Maharashtra State. Of these, 11 schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 647.89 lakhs relate to Vidarbha Region. These schemes will provide electricity to 1,045 villages and 12,730 pumpsets, in this region. Besides, the State Electricity Board propose to seek assistance from financing Institutions in order to intensify the programme of rural electrification in Maharashtra State including Vidarbha Region.

#### Terminal facilities for Akola Railway Station

1367. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for providing terminal facilities to Akola Railway Station both for metre gauge and broad gauge passenger trains and for complete remodelling of Akola Railway station;

(b) if so, at what stage of consideration the proposals stand; and

(c) when are these proposals likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A representation was received from the Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce, Akola in January, 1970 to carry out complete remodelling of Akola station but in the first instance they requested for improvement to III Class waiting room. This was completed in March 1970. Recently, the oil siding has also been extended for dealing with additional POL traffic. The length of passenger platforms was extended in 1969-70 and certain other yard facilities were also carried out.

#### Anandapur Barrage Project in Keonjhar, Orissa

1368. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anandapur Barrage Project in the District of Keonjhar, Orissa has got clearance both from the CW & PC and the Planning Commission;

(b) whether design of flood discharge is still being examined in Hydrology Directorate; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have entrusted the task of preparation of detailed designs and drawings to the CW & PC. The design flood discharge of Anandpur barrage is being reviewed, in consultation with the engineers of Orissa Government, in the light of additional hydrological data.



**Centrally Sponsored Schemes Undertaken in Orissa under Rural Electrification Programme**

1369. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally-sponsored schemes which have been undertaken in Orissa under the rural electrification programme in the current year; and

(b) the names of the schemes along-with catalogue of progress, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). The programme of rural electrification is formulated and executed by State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in Central Sector provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned in the current financial year, three schemes relating to Ganjam, Balasore and Sundergarh Districts involving loan assistance of Rs. 97.21 lakhs. These schemes are phased for completion in a period of three to five years.

The Corporation has also sanctioned two schemes of Orissa envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 14.495 lakhs for providing 1027 street light points in 268 Harijan Bastis adjoining already electrified villages.

**Request for Enhanced Rate of Commission on sale of Tickets to Agents of Passenger Halts (South Eastern Railway)**

1370. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agents of Passenger halts in the S.E. Railway have applied for enhancement of the rate of Commission on the sale proceeds of the tickets; and

(b) if so, the rate applied for and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Only the Commission Agent of Naugaon-Mayurbanj Road station on Kharagpur-Bhadrak section has applied for enhancement of the rate of commission from 6½ per cent to 15 per cent with a ceiling of Rs. 300/- per month on the sale proceeds of the tickets from this passenger halt.

As a policy halts agents on all the Railways including S.E. Railway may be paid at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent on total sale proceeds so that the rate may yield a commission of about Rs. 150/- per month. The South Eastern Railway is taking necessary action in the matter.

**व्यास परियोजना के लिए व्हील्स खरीदने के बारे में करार**

1371 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यास परियोजना के लिए व्हील्स खरीदने के बारे में किए गए करार में यह व्यवस्था है कि यदि इनको भेजने के पूर्व जांच कर भी ली गई हो तो भी उनकी सप्लाय को रद्द करने का अधिकार है; और

(ख) क्या इस अधिकार का प्रयोग किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो कितने मामलों में?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी. हां ।

(ख) केवल एक अवसर पर इस अधिकार को उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी । वही हाल, इस मामले को अंतिम व्यवस्था तक नहीं ले जाया जा सका क्योंकि इस बीच में, फर्म का विघटन हो गया था ।

व्यास परियोजना को खान में चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों में उपभोग किए जाने के लिए पहियों की खरीद

1372. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यास परियोजना में खान में चलाई जा रही रेल गाड़ियों के लिए सरकार ने एक अप्रजोक्त फर्म से ढलवां लोहे के 1.03 लाख रुपयों के मूल्य के 944 पहिये खरीदे थे;

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्म द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए पहिये घटिया किस्म के पाये गए तथा सम्बद्ध फर्म ने उन्हें वापस लेने से इन्कार कर दिया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप हुए घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की गई तथा बोरी पाये गए अधिकारियों तथा उक्त फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) व्यास परियोजना ने किसी समय 1966 में 600 कास्ट इस्पात वहीलों को खरीदने के लिए नयी निविदायें मंगाई थी। इन वहीलों की सप्लाई के लिए उसे आदेश दिया गया था जिसने कम से कम मूल्य भरा था। प्रयोग में लाने से पहले वहीलों को परियोजना कारखाने में मशीन के ऊपर रखा जाना था। फर्म संभरण तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के पास पंजीकृत नहीं हुई थी परन्तु करार में वहीलों को भेजने से पहले संभरण तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के निरीक्षकों द्वारा निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था थी। निरीक्षण होने के पश्चात् फर्म ने 1967 के दौरान 494 वहीलें भेजी। करार के अनुसार रेलवे पावतियां प्राप्त होने पर 81,108

रुपये की धन राशि, जोकि लागत की 90 प्रतिशत है, फर्म को भुदा कर दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). मशीन पर रखने के बाद वहीलों में कुछ वादुच्छिद्र देखे गए। इस मामले में फर्म के साथ बात की गई और आगामी भुदायगी रोक दी गई। शेष सप्लाई के लिए आदेश को भी स्थगित कर दिया गया। वहीर हाल, फर्म पहले से की गई सप्लाई को वापस लेने के लिए राजी नहीं हुई। परियोजना प्राधिकारियों ने फर्म के साथ मामले पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखे। परन्तु मामले का अंतिम रूप से नहीं सुलझाया जा सका क्योंकि उस समय तक फर्म समाप्त हो गई।

अधिकतर वहीलों को अभीष्ट इस्तेमाल के लिए रखा गया है। उनमें से कुछ की परियोजना कारखाने में केवल मरम्मत की जानी थी और मरम्मत करने के पश्चात् इन वहीलों ने 100 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त कार्य किया है। इस कार्य संपादन में परियोजना को कोई आर्थिक क्षति नहीं उठानी पड़ी है।

चूँकि खराबियों को मशीन पर रखने के पश्चात् ही देखा गया और करार की शर्तों के अनुसार सामान कार्य द्वारा भेजा जा चुका था। इसलिए किसी अधिकारी का उत्तरदायित्व निश्चित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Consignment of Peas Booked from Delhi Station to Howrah in January, 1972

1373. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two consignments of 40 and 14 bags of fresh peas were booked under P. W. B. Nos. 514306 and 514307 dated the 6th January, 1972 from Delhi main station to Howrah respectively;

(b) if so, whether on re-weighment, at destination these bags were found to be 1800 Kg. instead of 940 Kg. and 1120

Kg. instead of 560 Kg. respectively, and whether more such cases have come to the notice of the Railway administration; and

(c) if so, whether the employees at fault have been punished and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) One consignment of 40 bags of peas was booked under P. W. B. No. 514306 dated 6.1.72 and one consignment of 14 bags of carrot was booked under P. W. B. No. 514307 dated 6.1.72.

(b) Yes.

(c) The staff found responsible have been served with memorandum for minor or major penalty.

#### Effect of Coal Shortage on Thermal Power Station

1374. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 thermal power stations had to reduce generation and some time close down for shortage of coal in recent months;

(b) whether any report has been prepared by his Ministry regarding State-wise effect on power generation due to the coal crisis, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Large power stations like Nasik and Paras in Maharashtra which have a total installed capacity of 372 MW have been partially affected for want of coal to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the installed capacity. This, however, has been for short periods only. Small stations in Gujarat, Rajasthan,

Uttar Pradesh with a total capacity of about 80 MW were also affected for want of coal to the extent of 75 per cent of their capacity. The coal supplies have since greatly improved.

(c) Sustained efforts are being made jointly with the Department of Mines and the Railway Board to maintain coal supplies to the power stations and build up reasonable coal stock in them. A Control Room has been set up in the Railway Board to watch the movement of coal to the power stations and to facilitate timely action being taken to rush coal supplies to stations where these are urgently needed.

#### Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards

1375. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards has taken various decisions to be implemented to forestall power famine during the 5th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions taken; and

(c) how far the recommendations of the Conference have been accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held this year has recommended various steps to be taken for augmenting the power generation capacity during the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to meet the demand anticipated in the Fifth Plan.

(b) A Statement giving various recommendations made by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5253/73].

(c) The recommendations are generally acceptable and appropriate steps are in hand in regard to those requiring consultation with other Ministries and the Planning Commission.

### Agreement with U. S. S. R. for equipment for Oil Exploration in India

1376. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered India equipment for oil exploration in this country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) whether any Indian delegation had visited the USSR recently in this connection, and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what other assistance will be provided by the USSR?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts for supplies of equipment for oil exploration and production have been signed from time to time between the ONGC and the concerned Soviet firms. The last such contract was signed on March 30, 1973 involving import of equipment etc. of a value of Rs. 2.65 crores.

(c) and (d). The progress in the Indo-Soviet Cooperation in oil exploration and production was reviewed in the discussions that took place on July 17—20, 1973 at Moscow, between an Indian Oil Delegation led by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Soviet authorities. As a result of these discussions and the detailed consultations which had separately taken place earlier between the representatives of the ONGC and the concerned Soviet suppliers, the ONGC hopes to conclude, at an early date, commercial deals involving further import of equipment for oil exploration and production from the USSR.

In the field of oil exploration and production, apart from the supply of equipment, the Soviet Union has also agreed to depute technical experts to assist the

ONGC in certain specialised activities; these include an estimation of hydrocarbon reserves in the various basins in the country, and carrying out such of the laboratories studies for which the requisite facilities were not available in India, as also to help the ONGC in the resolution of some of its production problems.

### Scheme to Award Contracts to Qualified Unemployed Persons

1377. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to award contracts of different nature to qualified unemployed persons;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to study such a scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a scheme of awarding contracts to qualified unemployed Civil Engineers. If so, the reply is as under:

With a view to providing employment opportunities to unemployed Civil Engineering Graduates, a scheme has already been formulated as a pilot project.

Under this Scheme the unemployed Civil Engineering Graduates are permitted to tender for construction works contracts upto the limit of Rs. one lakh in each case without depositing the requisite Earnest Money and the initial Security Money. Such of the Engineering Graduates who are desirous of taking up such contracts individually or collectively are first required to register themselves with the respective Railways as 'Contractors'.

**Re-selling of Tickets at Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and Modinagar (Northern Railway)**

1378. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of re-selling of tickets at Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and Modinagar (Northern Railway) came to the notice of the Railway administration; and

(b) whether the administration proposes to transfer members of the staff who have been held responsible in this regard in order to break the racket?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such case has come to notice so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Method of Redress of Grievances of Railway Employees**

1380. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the arrangements made to redress the grievances of those Railway Employees who are neither represented in P. N. M. (Permanent Negotiation Machinery) nor in J. C. M. (Joint Consultative Machinery) and what is their number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Employees who for reasons of their own do not join the recognised unions have a complete machinery of complaints registers at Stations, workshops and offices backed up with Welfare Inspectors and officers at all levels looking after their grievances. Representations received from any source—from individuals or unrecognised unions—are given due consideration and such action as is feasible is taken. The individuals may meet the authorities when required and are eligible to get replies to their representations. No reply is given to unrecognised unions nor is any discussion held with them officially.

**Registered Trade Unions in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

1381. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many registered Trade Unions are functioning in Chittaranjan Locomotives Works and which are the Unions qualifying themselves for recognition; and

(b) whether Railway authorities maintain better relation with employees of CLW in the absence of any recognised Union than with other Railway employees where recognised Unions are existing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There are five registered trade unions in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Of them, only three claim to have membership adequate to be representative of the interests of workers in general; namely Chittaranjan Locomotive Workers' Union, CLW Railwaymen's Union and CLW Labour Union, while a basic minimum of 15 per cent is one of the requisites for recognition.

(b) Government have in exercise of their discretion, considered it unnecessary to grant recognition to any union in any of the production units including Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Negotiating facilities have, however, been provided to the staff through the Staff Councils consisting of directly elected representatives of staff. This arrangement has worked reasonably well.

**Theft cases in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

1382. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many theft cases occurred in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years and the value of Railway properties involved in those cases;

(b) whether after raising walls and ditches around the township, stealing of Railway properties decreased;

(c) how many Railway employees, including, officers of RPF are at present involved in different cases of stealing Railway properties; and

(d) what is the amount involved in recent theft case of conveyor belt in steel founding of CLW?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The number of cases of theft of Railway property and the value of property involved in these during the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of cases	Value of Property stolen
		Rs.
1971	51	1,09,580
1972	108	48,615
1973 (upto June)	45	6,310

(b) Yes to some extent.

(c) Six RPF personnel and seventeen other railway employees were involved in cases of thefts during 1973 (upto June).

(d) Rs. 23,531.

**Delay in Construction Work on the Oil Refinery at Mathura for Non-supply of Equipment by U. S. S. R.**

1383. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment required to be supplied by USSR for Mathura Refinery is not ready; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any alternative arrangements for the equipment for Mathura Refinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the PROTOCOL signed on 20-7-1973 between the Government of the USSR and

the Government of India, it has been agreed that USSR shall cooperate with India in the construction of the Mathura Oil Refinery Project and, for this purpose, the Soviet organisations shall supply such of the equipment, machines, materials etc. for this project, as may be required by the Indian organisations.

**Spurt in Prices of Drugs**

1384. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a spurt in the prices of drugs;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in prices since 1st January, 1973; and

(c) whether Government have investigated the abnormal rise in the prices of drugs, and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Rail accident at Howrah on 1st July, 1973:**

1385. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died and were injured in Rail accident at Howrah on the 1st July, 1973;

(b) the reasons of the accident; and

(c) the amount and nature of compensation given to the affected persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In the accident to train No. 202 Down Burdwan-Howrah local at Howrah station on 1-7-1973, no one was killed. Five persons sustained injuries of whom 3 suffered minor injuries.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, who

held the statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) So far no compensation has been paid to any of the victims of the accident and no application has been received. However, an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 400/- has been made to one passenger out of the two grievously injured passengers.

**Committee set up for Supply of Cement and Steel for Power Generating Projects**

1386. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to keep a watch on the supplies of cement and steel for power generating projects as suggested at the annual Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held on 16th June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the composition and the terms of reference of the Committee?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**

(a) and (b). While discussing the progress of power generation schemes scheduled for commissioning during 1973-74 and construction of inter-state transmission lines, the conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held in June, 1973, had recommended that a Standing Committee should be set up for conducting a monthly review of allocations and supply of steel and cement to power projects and to take remedial measures to ensure adequate and timely supplies of these materials.

The recommendation was considered by the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power at their Conference held at Kodaikanal on 2nd to 4th July, 1973. After discussion, the conference passed a Resolution that the Ministries concerned in the Government of India may be moved to give high priority to the requests for steel and cement for Irrigation and Power Projects.

The Ministries of Steel and Industrial Development have accordingly been requested to give high priority while allocating steel and cement to Irrigation and Power Projects.

**Malpractice in Third Class Reservations in Western and Eastern Railways**

1387. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that malpractices on a large-scale are going on for long distance Third Class reservations, particularly in Western and Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent these malpractices?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Reports have been received from time to time alleging malpractices in railway reservations particularly by long distance trains originating from important cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken to prevent malpractices in the reservations of berths/seats is attached.

A Committee of Members of Parliament is also currently looking into various problems arising out of existing rules and procedures pertaining to the sale of tickets and reservation of train accommodation to suggest measures to stop malpractices and irregularities.

**STATEMENT**

(i) Berths are booked against individual names of passengers and no alteration in the names is permitted.

(ii) To prevent blocking of reserved accommodation, not more than 4 berths to a party and 6 berths to a family are permitted to a person waiting in the queue.

(iii) Accommodation falling vacant is allotted to the waitlisted passengers strictly in order of priority.

(iv) Notice Boards are exhibited prominently indicating position of availability of reserved accommodation in each train.

(v) Special Squads are posted near the booking windows to maintain vigil on persons indulging in racketeering in reserved accommodation.

(vi) Reservation Offices and trains are subjected to frequent checks during peak periods of rush.

(vii) Checks are carried out by making references direct to the persons in whose names reservations are made to ascertain the genuineness.

(viii) Public cooperation is sought through Notice Boards at Stations warning the public not to buy journey and reservation tickets from unauthorised sources.

(ix) Train services are strengthened and Special Trains arranged to the extent possible during peak periods of rush.

(x) Wherever persons are reported to be indulging in malpractices, through enquiries are made and proper action including prosecution wherever possible is taken.

#### **Security to Suburban passengers of Eastern Railway on Howrah and Sealdah Sections**

1388. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suburban passengers of Eastern Railway, specially on Howrah and Sealdah Sections during the last three months have raised the question of security of travelling after dusk; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far in this direction?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) No;

(b) To ensure security of rail travel on the Suburban Sections of Eastern Railway,

the following measures have been taken:—

(i) The trains on Suburban Sections are being escorted by armed men during night;

(ii) Armed men are posted at strategic points to boost the morale of the travelling public;

(iii) State Government of West Bengal have organised plain clothed squads of the C. I. D. who move incognito in trains to apprehend suspects;

(iv) The collection of crime intelligence has been intensified, and

(v) Suspects are also detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

#### **Memorandum submitted to Railway Minister on 27th March, 1973 by All India Ministerial Staff Association, Dahapur Branch**

1389. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to him on the 7th March, 1973 by the Danapur Branch of the All India Ministerial Staff Association through Divisional Superintendent, Danapur;

(b) whether the said memorandum bears the signatures of 283 Railway workers; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The demands contained in the memorandum are listed in the attached statement.

The legitimate demands of all categories of staff, including the ministerial staff are continually raised, considered



and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery—which have been functioning constitutionally and purposefully over a long period of time. Individual representations received are also examined and settled by the Administration.

*Statement*

1. Non-implementation of the assurances given by the then Minister of Railways on 7.1.69 regarding increase in the promotional grade of ministerial staff.

2. Ban on recruitment of clerical staff and class IV office staff.

3. Immediate removal of disparity in working hours and holidays between Ministerial Staff working in administrative offices/Divisional Offices and other offices i.e. shops/sheds/workshops.

4. Payment of double pay for working on National Holidays.

5. Fixation of yard-stick for clerical cadre as per different grades.

6. Grant of bonus to railwaymen.

7. Grant of house rent to all railwaymen irrespective of place and Government accommodation.

**Punishment Orders Issued by Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Asansol**

1390. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 14th December, 1972 in Civil Rule No. 786(W) of 1967, the Calcutta High Court categorically decided that the right to be defended by co-employer should be co-employee of choice as Defence Helper is a statutory right;

(b) whether the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Asansol, Eastern Railway has in a number of cases rejected such a statutory right;

(c) whether the Railway Administration has taken any action in the matter; and

(d) how many punishment orders have been issued by the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Asansol, during last three years on Railway servants, class-wise, both minor and major, without following the orders of the Railway Board circulated under Eastern Railway Chief Personnel Officer's serial Nos. 7297 and 7541?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Comments of Calcutta High Court on Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad**

1391. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 17th August, 1972 in Civil Rule No. 6172(W) of 1969, the Hon'ble Justice of Calcutta High Court, commented on the actions of the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad;

(b) the amount of salary and allowances paid to the petitioner Railway servant without taking any service in the aforesaid case; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against any officer in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Sabha.

**Proposal to Control Floods in Rivers in Eastern Parts of U. P.**

1392. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to control river Rapti, Ghagra

Sarjoo and Kurao in the Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh to control recurring floods; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the Fifth Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In the draft comprehensive plan of flood control formulated by the Uttar Pradesh Government in 1964, measures consisting of marginal embankments, raising of villages, town protection works, drainage improvement and flood detention reservoirs and estimated to cost Rs. 53.8 crores had been proposed in the Ghagra basin including Rapti, Kuano and other tributaries, to provide protection against floods and reduce the damage. After examination of the proposals at the Centre, the State Government had been requested to revise them taking into account the experience of floods in years subsequent to 1964. This revised plan has not been received from the State Government so far.

The State Government have proposed in their draft Fifth Plan, construction of new embankments, river training and town protection works and drainage improvement in the Ghagra basin including its tributaries such as Rapti, Kuano, etc. Drainage improvement schemes in the Sarjoo basin have also been proposed. Details are to be decided after the Fifth Plan proposals of Uttar Pradesh are discussed and finalised.

#### Huge Loss Due to Poor Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

1393. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Patriot* dated the 1st July, 1973 under the heading "Panel Wants effective irrigation methods—huge loss due to poor utilisation of potential"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Under this heading, the news item deals with the report of the Committee of Experts on rise in costs of Irrigation and Multi-mitted its report in April, 1973. The purpose Projects. This Committee sub-report has been circulated to the State Governments, Union Territory and concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central Government for their views on the Committee's recommendations.

#### Proposals submitted by U. P. for Power Generating Projects

1394. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. P. State Government have submitted proposals for power generating projects in that State to the Central Government, and

(b) if so, whether the proposals have since been examined by the Central Government and if so, the nature of decisions taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the present position of the power generation schemes submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5254/73].

#### Memorandum from Beas Satluj Link Project Mazdoor Ekta Union, Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

1395. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Beas Satluj Link project Mazdoor Ekta Union, Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi (Himachal Pra-

desh regarding various difficulties experienced by the workers engaged in Beas Satluj Link project in 1973;

(b) if so, what are those grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The grievances put-forth mainly relate to policy matters like revision of scales of pay of work-charged employees retrospectively from February, 1968, payment of bonus, provident fund facilities, increase in dearness allowance, application of Third Pay Commission Report to Beas Sutlej Link Project Industrial Establishment and opening of fair price shops.

(c) The Union is a non-recognised one and according to the Code of Discipline such policy matters can be raised by recognised Unions only. However, in response to a representation from a recognised Union raising almost similar demands the Project authorities have already taken appropriate action.

#### **Gomati Hydel Project at Dumboroo Station**

1396. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in completion of Gomati Hydel Project at Dumboroo (Tripura) so far;

(b) the reasons for delay and the time by which this project is expected to be completed;

(c) the approximate number of families whose land is likely to be submerged when the Project is completed; and

(d) the number of families which have been provided alternative land so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):  
(a). The progress so far made on Gomati

Hydel Project is as under:—

#### **(i) Dam Intake Structure**

About 90 per cent of excavation and 36 per cent of concreting have been completed so far.

#### **(ii) Power Channel**

About 85 per cent of excavation has been completed. Out of the total length of 1145 metres, 87 metres has been lined. Most of the items of the power and equipment have been received at site.

(b). Besides non-availability of labour, shortage of cement and transport bottlenecks which slowed down the progress, the work on the project was dislocated in 1970-71 due to the raids from across the border with East Pakistan. In 1971-72, the work suffered further setbacks due to the Bangla Desh crisis. The project is now expected to be completed by March, 1975.

(c) and (d). About 3096 families. A Pilot project has been set up at Karbook to accommodate the affected tribals. A scheme for the rehabilitation of about 2000 families at various locations is being formulated.

#### **Reservation Quota for Dehradun Express and Sealdah Express trains from Faizabad station**

1397. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dehradun Express and Sealdah Express trains pass through Faizabad;

(b) whether no reservation quota has been fixed from Faizabad in these trains; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether the desirability of fixing some quota of seats for Faizabad in these trains is proposed to be considered and if so, time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c). Specific quotas for individual stations are allotted only where there is a regular and heavy demand for reservations keeping in view such demands from the various stations and the total accommodation available on trains. On the basis of this criterion, there is no justification to set apart quotas specially for Faizabad. The demands for reservations from Faizabad are, however, met to the extent feasible from the general quota or the intermediate station quota from the Reservation Controlling Station.

**Inability of U.P. State Electricity Board to disburse salary to its employees in time**

1398. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has not been able to disburse salary to its employees in time for the month of June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has informed that the non-payment of salary to its employees in time, for the month of June, 1973 was due to delay in obtaining funds. Steps have, however, been taken by the Board to ensure that the delay does not recur.

**Negotiations with U.S.S.R. for supply of Equipment for Mathura Refinery**

1399. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation has been sent to Moscow to negotiate the purchase of some of the equipment for the Mathura Refinery; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). A delegation led by the Minister (Petroleum and Chemicals) visited the USSR recently to discuss the possibilities of cooperation between India and the USSR in the construction of the Mathura Refinery. During the visit of the delegation, a Protocol was signed between the two Governments. The Protocol envisages cooperation between India and USSR in the construction of the Mathura Refinery. USSR would supply to India such of the equipment and material which cannot be obtained in India in time for the commissioning of this Refinery.

**Setting up of Power House in the Country**

1400. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country in which power houses were proposed to be set up in 1972-73 and in which these are likely to be set up during 1973-74 together with the number of power houses proposed, State-wise; and

(b) the amount spent and likely to be spent by the Central Government on each one of them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):**

(a). The power generating units commis-

sioned during 1972-73 and these likely to be commissioned during 1973-74 are given in Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5255/73.]

(b). The power development programme in the country is being financed from State's own resources supplemented by central assistance whenever necessary. Since the commencement of the Fourth Plan, central assistance to State Plan schemes is being given only in the form of block loans and grants towards State's overall plan expenditure and not for any specific power project. It is therefore not possible to say how much of the amount spent on any one project came from central funds.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 5746 DATED 3-4-1973 RE. ALLOTMENT OF PETROL FILLING STATIONS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): While laying on the Table of the House reply to Unstarred Question No. 5746 on 3rd April, 1973, I had, *inter alia* stated in reply to part (a) of the Question that in respect of all the other retail outlets which are not located on Corporation-owned sites, first priority in the allotment is, however, given to unemployed graduates/engineers of low income group families etc. The correct position is that in view of the low profitability of 'B' site retail outlets in the initial stages, it has been decided that in future IOC should advertise in the normal manner all new 'B' site retail outlets and notify the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence also of the same simultaneously to enable the DGR to intimate the eligible disabled defence personnel, if any, so that they may avail themselves of that opportunity and respond to the advertisement. It has also been decided that other things being equal, IOC would give preference to disabled servicemen and ex-servicemen from amongst the applicants in the selection of dealers for all future 'B' site retail outlets covered by this procedure.

2. To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given. I wish to add that the incorrect information earlier given was due to an over-sight and I express my respects for the same.

3. Since the mistake was noticed recently, the correction could not be made within a period of one week. The delay is regretted.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LARGE-SCALE ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN DELHI

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported adulteration on large scale of foodstuffs in Delhi, *besan* being found adulterated with *kexari dal* which can lead to paralysis of lower limb."  
... (Interruptions)\*"

MR. SPEAKER: I have declared it unparliamentary and I have deleted it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra): He has not only not withdrawn it; he has compounded the charge by saying that all Members including those of his own party...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): No Member; he said lobby".

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you going to ask him to withdraw it or not? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We have already taken up the call attention motion and the hon. Minister is replying now. May I request all of you to observe order now? As I said, the call attention motion has started. I would much prefer that instead of the question hour, we divide the question hour into four parts because we are not able to go beyond four questions; we allot fifteen minutes to the

Member who may do whatever he likes, ask questions or do anything else. Every day there are some controversial questions, some important questions. You do not leave it, and thus we lose many other equally important questions. May I seek your co-operation to do more than three or four questions? Ten minutes each question, not more than that. Let us do at least nine or ten. There are many important subjects, many significant changes and issues. This is question hour, not debating hour. There are many other Members waiting, and waiting for weeks so that their questions may come up, but we do not go beyond three.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission? Would you not also correct the lapses on the part of the Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: I am addressing both sides, not one side; I am addressing the whole House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वालिपर): अध्यक्ष जी, मारुति के सामने गवालों की गाड़ी नहीं चलती है। मारुति जब अड़ जाती है तो सबाल आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): विशेष रूप से श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु और मधु लिमये को कहिये, आधा समय तो ये लोग ले लेते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिये—गाड़ी हाउस की चरानी है, इस गीड़ी पर आर सवार है। अगर गाड़ी चलाते चलाते अपनी गाड़ी बन्द कर बैठेंगे तो फिर आगे क्या करेंगे?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: ये लोग गाड़ी में बराबर आग लगाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जैसा यहां चल रहा है—यह गाड़ी ज्यादा देर नहीं चलेगी, आप को उतरना पड़ेगा और और किसी गाड़ी पर चढ़ना पड़ेगा। (अवबान)

ये अपोजीशन वाले खुश हो रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं सब को कह रहा हूं, अपोजीशन को भी कह रहा हूं।

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं—इस हाउस को आगस्ट हाउस कहा जाता है.....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any more observations. Please sit down.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The Primary responsibility for the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Delhi is with the local bodies. From the number of samples taken and tested during the last five years, it has been observed that the percentage of the samples found adulterated has been on the increase. The local bodies have been advised from time to time to strengthen the enforcement machinery. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has set up two special squads with 16 whole-time Food Inspectors and two Chief Food Inspectors. The New Delhi Municipal Committee has 3 wholetime Food Inspectors and one Chief Food Inspector working in their area. In addition two Chief Sanitary Inspectors and four Sanitary Inspectors have been designated as Food Inspectors. The Delhi Cantonment Board has designated two Sanitary Inspectors and one Sanitary Superintendent as Food Inspectors.

The Inspectors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation collected 65 samples of 'besan' from the market, both from the whole-salers and retailers, during the period from the 1st June, 1973 to 30th July, 1973. Out of these 42 samples were found adulterated with 'Kesari Dal' and two with insect infestation. The extent of adulteration ranged from 5 to 80 per cent. Necessary action under the law is being taken against the adulterators.

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

The Experts are of the view that the excessive consumption of 'Kesari Dal' for prolonged period causes 'lathyrism' which is a neurological disorder characterised by paralysis and particularly affects young adults. 'Kesari Dal' is mainly cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

In accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Rules, sale of 'Kesari Dal' is banned. However, such a ban would be effective only from the date to be notified by the respective State Governments. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat have not issued the necessary notification in this regard. Government feels greatly concerned about the menace of adulteration of foodstuffs in the Capital and fully shares the anxiety of the Hon'ble Members in this regard. We have held consultations with the concerned authorities and necessary measures are being adopted for streamlining and strengthening the existing machinery with a view to making the enforcement machinery more effective. Special drives are also being organised for creating public alertness. The Citizens' Central Council is also taking special interest in tackling this problem through public vigilance.

श्री सपताल कदूर (पटियाला) श्रीकर साहव, जिनका इन रोजन का रिपन्कीफाई कर के मिनिटर साहव ने बनाया है यह प्रोक्लम उतनी छोटी नहीं है। आज सारे मुल्क में आप जाइये तो कोई चीज आप को प्योर नहीं मिलने। नमक में पन्थर, आटे में मिलावट, चक्कल, मिर्च, धनिया, दूध दही, सब में मिलावट है। इस सोरियस मामले की तरफ सरकार और सारी नेशन का ध्यान देगी ?

यह बताया गया स्टेटमेंट में कि इतने प्योर फूड इंस्पेक्टर रख लिये दिल्ली को-रोरेशन ने। मेरा माना तजुबा इंगलिसिले में काफी है और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर इस नेशन में प्योर फूड कोई खाता है तो प्योर फूड इंस्पेक्टर ही खाता है। न मि-

निस्टर, न पालियामट के मेम्बरान, न ब्यू-रोक्रेट्स और न साधारण जनता प्योर फूड खा सकती है। आप इंडेस्ट्रियल गड्स को लीजिये, अभी एक रिपोर्ट आयी हुई है उस के मुताबिक 20 करोड़ रुपये का हमारी पेट्रो-लियम मिनिस्ट्री ने असेस किया है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल में मिलावट होने से मिनिस्ट्री को नुकसान होता है। इस सोरियस मामले की तरफ सरकार को जितनी मेहनत से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है उस तरफ उतनी सोरियसली ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। और आप डिपेंड करते हैं म्युनिमिपल कमिटी और कोरपोरेशन के प्योर फूड इंस्पेक्टर पर। हमारे पंजाब में मिलावट करने वाला को 6 महीने की सजा और 500 रु. जुर्माना करने का बानूना है। लेकिन अगर मजिस्ट्रेट समझे कि जर्म इस बड़ी सजा में काम है तो मिनिमम पंक्चमेंट उस को देना चाहिये। तो हमारे पटियाला में कुछ हलवाई पकड़े गये और मजिस्ट्रेट ने 100 रु. जुर्माना कर के उन को छोड़ दिया। हाई कोर्ट के जज ने कहा कि सजा मिलनी चाहिये तो उन्होंने 6 महीने की सजा और 500 रु. जुर्माना कर दिया। और इन के बाद जिन मशीनरी पर आप डिपेंड करते हैं, म्युनिमिपल कमिटी के प्योर फूड इंस्पेक्टर, उन की रिजव 100 रु. से बढ़ कर 1,000 रु. हो गयी। अब अगर आप इन मुद्दों में गेटमायक्रियर पैदा नहीं करते तो यह इक्विल दूर नहीं होंगी। मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि इन सजा को बढ़ाया जाय, लेकिन कौन वह ऐलोमेंट है जो इस सजा को इमप्लीमेंट करे, और उस ऐलोमेंट के लिये आप क्या करें।

सब से बड़ा सवाल है कि जो खुली चीजें हमारे होल सेल, रिटेल और और प्रो-इयूम करने वाले, बड़े और छोटे कारखानेदार मार्केट में लाते हैं जब तक आप उन की क्वालिटी मार्किंग नहीं करते हैं तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप एक आर्डर जारी कर दें कि हर चीज पैकेट में मिलेगी और पैकेट पर आई-

एस०आई० का मार्क होगा। अगर इस के बगैर कोई चीज बेचता है तो उस को कोई न खरीदे, और फिर भी कोई खरीदे तो उस की गलती होगी। आप खरीदने वाले को तो नहीं लेकिन बेचने वाले को पकड़ सकते हैं। तो एक तो वह फ़ौरी तौर पर आप को करना चाहिये।

हमारे सारे मुल्क में एक नया कांडर आप को बिल्ड करना चाहिये। म्युनिसिपल कमिटी और कोऑपेरेशन में आप इस पावर को विद्वष्ट कर लीजिये। मैं म्युनिसिपल कमिटी में रहा हूँ, मुझे मालूम है कि किस तरह लोग वहाँ पर इनफ़्लूयेंस करते हैं और जब कोई केस पकड़ा जाता है तो लोग मिफ़ार्गिशन करने आते हैं और मिल मिल कर मामले को दबाते हैं। हमारे पंजाब में सब से ज्यादा आसदनी तहसील हैडक्वार्टर पर जो प्योर फ़ूड इन्स्पेक्टर लगे हुए हैं उन की है। इतनी आसदनी मिनिस्ट्र की भी नहीं हो सकती। और उस के बाद जहाँ प्रेसिडेंस में बिना माल भेजा जाता है, जैसे चंडीगढ़, कमीनी और कलकत्ता में, तो वहाँ उस को फ़ौरी करते हैं और वहाँ भी ले दे कर मामला रफ़ा दफ़ा किया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ एक प्रवृत्ति है, जिनका मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन बताया जाता है कि उस के पास एक करोड़ रुपया है। तो इस सारे सिस्टम को कैसे श्रेष्ठ आ कर सकते हैं इस बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

सब से बड़ा गुनाह यह है कि प्योर फ़ूड इन्स्पेक्टर की पावर म्युनिसिपल कमिटी को दे दी चैक करने की, और जो स्टेट और सेंटर में मशीनरी बिल्ड की है उस को आप ने विधान की 311 अनच्छेद की पावर दी है। आप नया कांडर बिल्ड कीजिये, सारे मुल्क में ऐटमासफ़ियर को बनाइये, और उस कांडर को आप आर्टिकल 311 का प्रोटेक्शन मत दें।

जब आप के पास नये रखने की ताकत है तो उस को इमिजिएटली हटाने की पावर भी

होनी चाहिये। आप एक नया कैंडर तैयार कर और म्युनिसिपल कमिटीज के इन्स्पेक्टर से यह पावर ले लें। सब जगह पर स्टेट या सेंटर के कैंडर से टेस्टेड माल बिके और जो भी गड़बड़ी करता पाया जाये उस को सजा मिले। हमारे श्री अमृत नाहाटा तो इस के लिये फ़ांसी की सजा चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई छोटा दूकानदार फंस जाय और उस को हम फ़ांसी की सजा देने लगे तो जितने उस के रिश्तेदार हैं वह उस की जायदाद ले लेंगे और वह फ़ांसी पा जायेगा। लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वह बच जायेंगे। इसलिये इस के खिलाफ़ मुल्क में एक ऐटमासफ़ियर बनाइये। आप इन को रोकने के लिए एक कैंडर बनाइये और उस को मिक्चोरिटी आफ सर्विस मत दीजिये। जितनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज, मोशनल पार्टीज, ट्रेड यूनियन्स और यूथ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हैं उन सब को आप इस में इन्वाल्व कीजिये, तभी यह प्रब्लम सात्व होगी।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I fully share the concern voiced by the hon. Member. It is a matter of serious concern that a number of articles of daily use are being adulterated. Unfortunately, in the scheme of things under which we are supposed to implement it, there is a certain amount of weakness. As I explained in the House yesterday, in the 1964 Act which was amended, there is provision even for imprisonment. But, so far as the exercise of power is concerned, it is a concurrent power which has to be exercised by the Centre as well as the States, and the implementation machinery is mostly in the hands of the Corporation. I agree with the hon. Member that this machinery is not always above board. At the same time, I would not agree with him that every one of the cadre of inspectors is corrupt.

So far as public awareness is concerned, unfortunately, I must confess that a social climate has been created where there is a certain amount of cynical apathy



[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

towards problems like hoarding black-marketing or adulteration of food or spurious drugs. Unless we rouse the public conscience and unless the public are prepared to take adequate steps so that the machinery will be effective, this problem cannot be solved. If the hon. Member wants the figures, I can supply them. So far as the social climate is concerned, whatever we may say on the floor of the House, among the people outside the House there is no such feeling. There is no awareness that this is a social evil which must be rooted out. This is one factor which we must bear in mind.

Secondly, it is our experience that the judiciary always takes a very light view of such offences, and even though in the statute there is provision for punishment for minimum of six months, usually a nominal fine is imposed. In view of these two factors of judiciary taking a light view of this kind of offences and public not exercising vigilance in this field, we have to face this deplorable situation. Although the implementation machinery is there we find it extremely difficult to implement the Act. So far as this particular case of kesari dal and chana dal being mixed is concerned, we have detected some cases. I hope it will have some desired effect and public conscience will be aroused everywhere to take this matter seriously.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैंने जो तीन मजेशन दिये हैं मिनिस्टर साहब को, उन के बारे में उन का क्या रिएक्शन है ? जो तमाम चीजें बिकती हैं वह आई सी आई से टेस्टेड होनी चाहियें, एक नया केडर तैयार होना चाहिये और म्यूनिसिपल कमेट्रीज के इन्स्पेक्टर्स होते हैं उन से यह पावर विघट्टा कीजिये ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The suggestions that he made are very good for supplying to the consumers in this country at least good food articles. But about the standard and supply in a regulated manner, at the present juncture, our distributive machinery is in the hands of those who are traditionally following a particular profession.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : याद इसकी इज्जति कीजिये ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I will examine it. But would it be practicable in the existing circumstances to have every food article that is likely to be adulterated to be marked, weighed and sold? Unless we have a chain of stocks and a public distributive system under which we can hold somebody responsible, I do not think this is a feasible proposition. I would very much like it. We will give a serious thought to it.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Sir, the Minister has talked of public apathy. Public apathy is the result of the fact that the Government itself is apathetic to this problem. If you give deterrent punishment to some sample cases of this type of corruption, there will be better results. Secondly, if there are confusions in the sense that there are "Concurrent" powers, you discover ways and means of reforming the system of law. Thirdly, if there is an opportunity to the judiciary to give light punishment, you make the law more stringent. These are the things in which the common man of India is not interested. He wants results. The health of the nation is going down the gutter. This is an issue which cannot be ignored.

Let me give some of the examples of adulteration. The case of Kesri dal is before us. What about 25 wagon loads of common salt which were despatched from Rajasthan in which impurities hazardous to health were discovered? On 4th May, the Bombay papers reported that Mr. Sharad Pawar, the Minister of Food said that there were small iron pieces in the wheat supplied to ration shops and fair price shops which was despatched by the Food Corporation of India. A Cuttack newspaper of April 25 said that 17 wagons of Canadian wheat which arrived from Vishakhapatnam contained some black foreign material and the District Manager, Mr. Bhuria, of the Food Corporation said that that had been sent to the flour mills. Then, on May 8, a local daily said that gasoline which is being sold in the capital is adulterated and it generates more of

carbon monoxide, 40 to 100 per cent more. This carbon monoxide is very dangerous and creates pollution. It is a danger to the health of the people living in the overcrowded city of Delhi.

Today, I would like to say that it is not milk which is adulterated by water but it is water which is adulterated by milk. Some of us in our youth might have known the taste of ghee. Today, we cannot make a distinction between ghee and dalda or any other vegetable oil. Today, if my wife cooks *parunthas* in oil, I will not be able to make any distinction and I will not know what type of oil has been used.

This is the type of going-down-the-gutter which is taking place in the country. This is a problem which cannot be ignored and, if ignored, it would be at a great risk to the health of the nation.

I would like to go further and say that, according to the sample survey by the police authorities of Delhi, 50 per cent of food products and 60 per cent of ghee in Delhi are adulterated. This is due to corrupt officials and the processing of the legal cases arising therefrom is very slow. Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda whose organization our Deputy Minister praised when he said that the Citizens' Council's co-operation is being sought, has himself said that in 1968 there were 3793 cases of food samples examined while in 1972—the corruption has become so much less—only 935 cases of samples were examined. It is a grand conspiracy, one corrupt official in league with the corrupt wholesaler or the retailer. This whole thing has to be thoroughly examined. This is something which cannot be ignored.

On June 16 there is another news-item, from toothpaste to lipstick, a variety of spurious drugs in the Chemists' shops. There are imitations of life-saving drugs and pain-relieving tablets whose labels and colour are almost identical to the original products and these are being widely sold in the market. This is something which is directly connected with the Ministry of Health. Sir, we talk of 'Swish Blade'. It looks like Swish Blade,

it is 'as made in Germany' instead of 'Made in Germany'.

Sir, all this is a part of the national phenomenon, a part of our national morale, a part of our character. This is something which has to be examined. What does the law say about it? It says—misbranding and adulteration—10 years jail term. I would like to know from the Minister how many people have been punished. What does the Government do with regard to those people who are holding the health of the country to ransom? Something has to be done about it. The law provides confiscation of the spurious drugs and publishing the names of those shops and those who manufacture these drugs. I would like to know if their names have ever been published. These are some of the things which I have placed before you. This has to be seriously examined and a serious answer and not a routine answer as doled out by the Deputy Minister, should be given to us.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member has presented before us a picture of adulteration as seen from the press reports. As I said earlier, the main problem to-day is that as the law stands, the power is concurrent. But, in order to meet the situation, my colleague has got in touch with all the other concerned authorities—so far as Delhi is concerned, the Corporation, the New Delhi Municipality and others—and he has tried whether we could co-ordinate and enforce the law more effectively by mutual consent and concurrence. Again, I will repeat here also that when we go to the judiciary, apart from the weakness of the machinery, our difficulty is that the punishment is very light.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I would like to know as to how many cases were detected and punishments awarded.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as the drug part is concerned, what the hon. Member has said is more or less the same story. There are spurious drug manufacturers because in the present state of things because of scarcity and high prices this, as I said, is a most paying proposition.

**SHRI R. K. SINHA:** I will make one suggestion with all apologies. Will you go into the income tax returns of these inspectors and also verify their properties and find out how much money they have made?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** That is a suggestion for action. I will bear it in mind.

He has referred to spurious drug manufacturers and asked as to what we did. It will take a long time for me to read as to how many cases we have detected and in how many cases conviction was awarded. I will tell you about the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. I will give you a correct picture of it. In 1966-67, 54 prosecutions were launched, 36 prosecutions were decided. And, what is the punishment given? The punishment given was, in one case, it was six months jail sentence and in other cases...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने उनको कोत में चक्कर में डाल दिया है। क्या बहुत कम है।

**श्री आर. के. सिन्हा :** कहीं आपकी स्पूरियस ड्रग्स में मिल जाय, इसकी हमें चिन्ता है। आप की हम जिद उस बात रहे है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसको टेबल पर रख दीजिये।

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** I will lay it on the Table of the House. This is regarding punishments and prosecutions and results of the prosecutions. Whatever our other differences may be on this issue, if the House is so much exercised, I do not understand why all the parties could not come together and form some sort of consumer resistance. Is there any difference between us?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** (बांका): आप की नीतियों की वजह से काम बढ़ते हैं, मिलावट होती है और आप कंज्यूमर रिजिस्ट्रेंस की बात करते हैं ?

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** I would like to point out one thing. Can we afford to take any light attitude on these matters? Whatever our other defects may

be, let us do one thing. Let all the party leaders come together and let us set an example. This is the capital city of India. We are privileged people. But those who are not privileged are there and they are exposed to all sorts of risks. Can we not have a combined effort, can we not give protection to them? This is the only way to punish these people.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियर):** मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने मामले वोटलों में क्या रखा है ? सारे सदन का बार बार ध्यान उधर जा रहा है। यह क्या है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनकी अपनी दवाइयां होंगी।

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR:** I have brought two samples of chana dal and Kesari dal. Can any one of you say what is what? It is very difficult to say that. Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. are the States where this crop grows. This crop does not require much of water. If it is boiled and the first water is thrown out, it is not harmful. It is poor man's food. But the main point is this. When Kesari dal is to be sent outside this area, then they should be properly treated. Then alone it should be sent outside. If this is properly treated perhaps it will not be so harmful. I brought these samples because I myself was not sure what is chana dal and what is kesari dal.

**श्री ईश्वर जीधरी (गया) :** मेरे पास यह गोल्ड स्पाट की बेंचल है। मिलावट किस चरम सीमा तक पहुंच गई है यह इसको देखने से पता चल जाता है। इस में विष्ठा मिली हुई है या जहर, कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है। यह चीज साफ इस में दिखाई दे रही है। यह दिल्ली की बनी हुई है। यह यहां बिक रही है। यह कोल्ड ड्रिंक है। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से मिनिस्टर साहब की सेवा में इसको पेश किये देता हूं। हद हो गई है मिलावट की। अफसर लोग क्या करते हैं, पता नहीं। मनुष्यों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रही है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन मेरी इस बात से सहमत होगा कि दिल्ली, जो देश की राजधानी है, मिलावट की सब से बड़ी मंडी बन गई है। चाहे दवा हो और चाहे कोई खाद्य पदार्थ हो, हर एक चीज में मिलावट की सम्भावना जरूर रहती है। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि इस विषय में कानून है, लेकिन उस के प्रयोग में कठिनाई हो रही है। उन के वक्तव्य से उन की लाचारी का अनुभव होता है। उन के बयान ने लगता है कि वह दवा के पात्र हैं, मजदूर हैं, विवश हैं, कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं।

सब लोग जानते हैं कि मिलावट एक व्यापार, एक ट्रेड, बन गई है। बम्बई में एक दूध खाने को मिलावट के आरोप में किस ने पकड़ा?—किनी इन्स्पेक्टर ने नहीं। श्री मतपान कपूर ने ठीक कहा है कि इन्स्पेक्टर तो अच्छा दूध पीता होगा। जब इनकम टैक्स एयारिटीस ने उस की वृद्धि में देखा कि उस के यहाँ दो लाख रुपये मान का ब्लाटिंग पेपर का कन्जम्प्शन होता है, तो मारे मामले का पता चला।

**श्रीजगन्नाथ राव जोशी (जाजापुर) :** यह अहमदाबाद का केस है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** अहमदाबाद में भी ऐसा होता है। लेकिन मैं बम्बई का किस्सा बता रहा हूँ।

मालूम हुआ कि वह दूध वाला दूध को एक बड़े कड़ाह में गर्म करता था और उस की ऊपर की सतह पर ब्लाटिंग पेपर बिछा देता था। फिर उस को दूध के साथ फैंट कर मलाई की तरह काट कर बेच देता था। इस प्रकार दो लाख रुपये साल का ब्लाटिंग पेपर मलाई के रूप में बेचा गया। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जब उस केस को कोर्ट में ले जाया गया, तो कोर्ट ने उस व्यक्ति को यह कह कर छोड़ दिया कि यह देखा जाये कि क्या इस से आदमी मर सकता है या नहीं। एडल्ट्रेशन का मतलब कोर्ट की नजर में यह है कि उस से आदमी मर जाना चाहिए। लोग ब्लाटिंग पेपर खाते

रहे यह तसब्बुर कर के कि वे मलाई खा रहे हैं। लेकिन कोर्ट ने सवाल किया कि क्या ब्लाटिंग पेपर खाने से आदमी मर सकता है या नहीं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य कौन सी जजमेंट कोट कर रहे हैं? क्या कोई अदालत यह फैसला कर सकती है कि एडल्ट्रेशन के लिए तब तक सजा नहीं होगी, जब तक उस से आदमी मरेगा नहीं।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** वह मेरा इन्टरप्रेटेशन, मेरा भाष्य है। क्या वह हलवाई माननीय सदस्य का दोस्त है? क्या वह जनसंघी है? कोर्ट ने कहा कि एडल्ट्रेशन है लेकिन उस में कानून की व्याख्या करते हुए यह जानना चाह कि उस एडल्ट्रेशन से हेल्थ पर कितना असर पड़ता है। अगर हम भी ब्लाटिंग पेपर खा लें, तो हम मर नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन क्या वह खाने की चीज है?

एक पंसारी की दुकान पर रेड हुआ और दस बोरे घोड़े की लीद पकड़ी गई। वह धनिये में मिलाई जाती थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न तो खालिस करें। उन के पास पांच मिनट का समय है। लेकिन वह कहानियों में लग गये हैं।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एडल्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक आपके, हमारे और देश के करोड़ों नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य से है।

नागपुर में एक टानिक में रैट किलिंग पायज्न मिलाया गया, जिस को पीने से कितने ही आदमी मर गये। एक बरात के लोग ड्रिंक का आनन्द ले रहे थे। चूंकि उस में पायज्न था, इस लिए 65 आदमी मर गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून का प्रयोग न होना अगर यह कहना कि यह कानून सबजेक्ट है, यह विषय म्युनिसिपलिटि के अन्तर्गत है, जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ है, जिस का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

मैनीला में सरे-ग्राम बीस हजार आदमियों के सामने एक एडल्ट्रेटर को गोली मार दिया गया। अगर सरकार एडल्ट्रेटर्स के मामले में कानून की किताब ले कर बैठेगी और उन को सजा देने की जिम्मेदारी कोर्ट पर डाल देगी, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार को जो विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट है, उस में सब खाऊ हैं। सरकार को जनता की स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिए मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में कोई सख्त कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। अगर एक आधा एडल्ट्रेटर को छः महीने की सजा दे भी दी गई, तो उस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होगा। एडल्ट्रेटर्स को कैपिटल पनिशमेंट में कम सजा नहीं देनी चाहिए। अगर उदाहरण के लिए दस बीस एडल्ट्रेटर्स को गोली से मार दिया जाये, या फाँसी दे दी जाये, तो मैं समझना हूँ कि यह सब मिलावट बन्द हो जायेगी। सरकार कब तक देश के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करती रहेगी? कानून का यह प्रावधान है, यह नहीं हो सकता है, वह नहीं हो सकता है, यह कानून सबजेक्ट है आदि बातों में यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

एक डाक्टर ने एक बच्चे को इन्जेक्शन दिया और वह बच्चा मर गया। उस बच्चे के माँ-बाप किस के पाम जा कर रोयें? उस डाक्टर का कोई कसूर नहीं था। इन्जेक्शन कहीं बेचा जाता है, कोई लाता है और कोई देता है।

सरकार को अपनी मशीनरी को मजबूत करना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर होने के नाते उन की एकाउंटेबिलिटी है। हम देखते हैं कि 65 सैम्पल इन्स्टे किये गये और उन में से 42 में एडल्ट्रेशन पाया गया। अगर एक दो सैम्पल में एडल्ट्रेशन होता, तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। इस का मतलब यह है कि जीवन-यापन के लिए हम जो कुछ भी खाते या पीते हैं, उस में से 70 परसेंट चीजों में

एडल्ट्रेशन होता है, जो हमारे शरीर में जाता है। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि हम ज़िन्दा कैसे हैं।

बम्बई में कुछ चीजों पर लिखा होता है, "मेड इन यू०एस०ए०" और सामान्य लोग समझते हैं कि वह चीज यू०एस०ए० की बनी होगी, लेकिन "यू०एस०ए०" का मतलब होता है "उल्हासनगर सिधो एसोसियेशन।" इस तरह के कई रिकॉर्ड बने हुए हैं। प्राफिट के लालच में कुछ लोग जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। एक तो चीजें उलट्टर न हों और जो उपलब्ध हों, उन में मिलावट हो, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है—हमारे लिए भी और श्री खाडिलकर के लिए भी, क्योंकि वह देश के स्वास्थ्य के कम्युडिशन है और उन पर हम की जिम्मेदारी है।

सरकार को अपने विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट को मजबूत करना चाहिए, अगर इस तरह के केमिस्ट के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट बणाए जाने चाहिए। दूध में पानी की मिलावट की बात तो सब जानते हैं, लेकिन दूध में ब्लाटिंग पेपर को मिलाने का धंधा भी चल रहा है। चांग इस प्रकार की मिलावट के कारण अर्ध-दिन मरते रहें और सरकार कहें कि हम मजबूर हैं, यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार को इस बारे में कड़े कानून बनाने चाहिए और उन का जनता के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए इन्फेन्स करना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देश में बड़े व्यापक रूप से इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और क्या उन का कोई इलाज है या नहीं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: He gave two instances. I would like to correct him; this is a very interesting thing to notice. It is a fact that the income tax authorities did detect for the first time in Lucknow the mixing of blotting paper in *rabbri*. It was detected not from our side but by the income tax authorities when they found that every year that *rabdiwala* was purchasing such a huge quantity of blotting paper. This was how it came to light.

Regarding mixing horse dung also, in Delhi it has come to notice that it is mixed with the so called *masala*.

These things are repeating because we have gone to such a level that for making some money—this is the main factor; it is not a question of just a few instances—for making a little profit, people do this. At whose cost, we do not bother. We do such things that even a depraved mind would not think of doing. So what he has said is correct.

Then he said that we must strengthen the machinery, the squad etc. I shall keep it in mind, whether we can enforce that part of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about shooting down the offenders?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Apart from the instance of blotting paper, there are so many other things, about mixing of rat poison and other things.

MR. SPEAKER: I would invite the attention of the Ministers and say that they should also stick to the decision taken that each member will have five minutes. Now in your own case your over-anxiety leads to a speech rather than answer to a question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What about summary court trials?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी आप की तमन्नी नहीं हुई ? जो आपने कहा वह द्रष्टव्य बात को मानते हैं। उन्होंने कहा जो आप कह रहे हैं ठीक कह रहे हैं। अब आप चाहते हैं कि कांस्ट्रिक्ट करें आप को ? आ आप बैठिए आराम से।

**श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो एडल्टरेशन है जो एडल्टरेशन करता है वही ब्लैक मार्किट करता है। जो ब्लैक मार्किट करता है वही करप्ट है। ए बी सी—एडल्टरेशन, ब्लैक मार्किटिंग, और करप्शन,—वह हमारे महान प्रजातंत्र और विशाल देश के लिए कलंक है। क्या यह दस हजार करोड़ रुपये वाला धन जिन लोगों के पास है, वे जनता के शत्रु नहीं हैं ? 55

करोड़ जनता ने इतनी बड़ी ताकत हमें दी है तो आज उस ए० बी० सी० के दैत्य को हम परास्त नहीं कर सकते ? क्या प्रजातंत्र का मतलब लूट है ? ब्लैक मार्किट का रुपया इकट्ठा करना और लोगों की जिन्दगी से खेलना मुनासिब है ? कितनी कुर्बानियों के बाद इस प्रजातंत्र को हमने कायम किया है, हम चाहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र जो मिलावट करने वाले हैं, उनके साथ न बरता जाए, जो ब्लैक मार्किट करते हैं उनके साथ न बरता जाए। बहुमत के लिए, करोड़ों अरबों लोगों के लिए तो यह प्रजातंत्र बरतना चाहिए और जो थोड़े से लोग हैं, ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स हैं, उनके लिए अधिकनाकबाद चाहिये, डंडा चाहिये, और कोई तरीका नहीं है थोड़े समय के लिए थोड़े लोगों के लिए मक्खी करना आज आवश्यक है बर्ना आज राष्ट्र का जीवन खतरे में है। आज हजारों लाखों केसिस जो अदालत में पड़े हैं, एडल्टरेशन, ब्लैक मार्किटिंग और करप्शन के, क्या वे अदालत समर्थ हैं उनको सजा देने के लिए ? क्या यह कानून, और यह संविधान समर्थ है ? लोगों को बन्ड कैमर हो रहा है, बच्चे मरते हैं, बूढ़े मरते हैं, गलत चीजें खा कर मरते हैं। आज अगर आप पूरा खाना नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम शुद्ध खाना तो दें। कम खाना द लेकिन शुद्ध दें। आज देश में यह हालत है कि न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीश न्याय नहीं दे सकते न प्रजातंत्र ही रक्षा कर सकता है तो किस के पास जाए ? क्या जनता खामोश खड़ी देखती रहेगी और लोग मरते रहेंगे ? जो लूटने वाले हैं वे ऐश कर रहे हैं और जो उपभोक्ता है वह अस्पतालों के चक्कर काट रहा है, अस्पतालों में दवाइयों में भ्रम मिलावट है। अगर अदालत जल्दी फैसले नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि हजारों केसिस उनके पास पड़े हैं तो उनकी छुट्टी करें, जन अपराधों के लिए जन अदालत बनाएं। म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज, कारपोरेशंस और राज्यों के हाथ में यह अधिकार दे कर, आप न्याय करें। 55 करोड़ जनता के साथ आप

[ श्री शशिभूषण ]

खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस देश की जिम्मेदारी इस पार्लिमेंट की है, हमारी है। प्रजातंत्र ने जब हमें इतना अधिकार दिया है तो हम इसको उनके हाथों में क्यों छोड़ते हैं? कुरुट इन्सपेक्टर के नाम पर, कुरुट आफिसर्स और नेताओं के नाम पर हम लोगों को इस तरह से कुर्बान होने देंगे, यह कभी सम्भव नहीं हो सकता।

मैं सवाल करता हूँ। क्या आप सरकार को राय देंगे कि आज की जो कानून व्यवस्था है, वह कामयाब नहीं है, एडल्ट्रेशन, बैंक मार्केट और कुरुजन को रोकने के लिए, इसलिए कैबिनेट की एक मंत्रि-कमेटी ए० बी० सी० पर बननी चाहिये और केन्द्र का सीधा सीधा डायरेक्शन हो जैसे दुनिया के और देशों में कुरुजन और बैंक मार्केटिंग तथा एडल्ट्रेशन के लिए फांसी की सजा है, गोली मार देते हैं, चाहे सोवियत यूनियन हो, चाइना हो या दूसरे देश हों, उसी प्रकार वहाँ भी आदेश हो, ऐसी सजा देने के लिये। कोई राष्ट्र इतनी आजादी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि जो एडल्ट्रेशन करते हों उनको छोड़ दिया जाए। छोटा सा जेब कतरा अगर किसी की जेब कारता है तो उसको अदालतों में हथकड़ियाँ बांध कर ले जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े चोर हैं, एडल्ट्रेशन करते हैं, करोड़ों अरबों की लूट करते हैं, वे एयर कंडिशन कारों में जाते हैं, अदालतों में उनकी जमानत होती है और वे छोड़ दिये जाते हैं। वह जिम्मेदारी किस की है? हमारी है, और किसी की नहीं है। हम इंस्पेक्टर को कुरुट कह कर बच नहीं सकते। जितने मैम्बर हम यहां हैं हम सब को जनता में जा कर जताब देना पड़ता है और जनता न कब आपको सख्ती करने से रोका है? आपने राजाओं पर, बैंकों पर तथा दूसरे मसलों पर कदम उठाया तो जनता ने आपका साथ दिया। आज भी अगर एडल्ट्रेशन और भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों को सजा देना चाहे तो जनता आपके साथ होगी।

अगर उनको मरने में सुविधा देनी है तो इलेक्ट्रिक चेयर बाहर से कुछ मंगाइये। दस बीस पचास सौ आदमियों को आजीवन कारावास दे दें, जेलों में भेज दें, कोई बुरा नहीं है। जब बीस हजार नक्सलाइड को बन्द किया जा सकता है तो क्या पांच हजार एडल्ट्रेशन को बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता? आखिर क्यों नहीं उनको सजा दी जा सकती? कौन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है जब हम देखते हैं कि गरीब लोगों को जो डण्डे घरसाए जाते हैं तो बहुमत की रक्षा के लिए थोड़े लोगों के खिलाफ भी डंडे नहीं बरत सकते आज की यह एतिहासिक मांग है कि हम लोगों को सीमित लोगों पर सीमित समय के लिए मरुत कदम उठाना चाहिये। अगर उसे आप अधिनायकवाद नाम नहीं देने तो किसी दूसरे वाद की नाम दें। लेकिन उनका मुकाबला करना जरूरी है तीन भेरे प्रश्न हैं। क्या आप केन्द्र में मिस्त्रिण करेंगे क्योंकि मंत्रालय मंत्रालय इसको दूर नहीं कर सकता, यह आप हृदय से कह सका है, तो एक मंत्रि-कमेटी बन वह ए० बी० सी० जन अराशी पर डोल करे, जन अराशों के लिए जन अराशन बनाई जाए और समरी ड्रायल हो फौरन फर्मन हों, यह न हो बरसों तक पड़े रहे क्या आप यह मानने को लिए तैयार हैं। अगर आप यह सिफारिस करते हैं तो आप इसमें लड़ सकते हैं बरना इस दैत्य से लड़ा नहीं जा सकता आज के इन तरीकों में।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said earlier, whatever existing machinery is there, we will try to utilise it and try to implement the things as expeditiously as possible, and also try to co-ordinate. About the suggestion that the hon. Member made, regarding the nationalisation of banks or the abolition of the privy purse, we have taken the steps according to the Constitution. If the hon. Members feel that the existing machinery is inadequate, they should take the initiative. So far as we are concerned, on the other points he has made I will take note of them.

12 hrs.

RE: DROUGHT AND SCARCITY  
CONDITIONS IN BIHAR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): Sir, we gave notice of an Adjournment Motion, and I want to say a few words about it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be done every day; no arguments please. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो शोर करने से कोई काम हाँस हो न करने जायें ।

I am not going to make it a daily practice. Nothing without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make this so common every day. I allow you call attention motion; one or two 377. There are a number of occasions on which to express yourself. What is this? Do not do it every day. It wastes a lot of time of the House unnecessarily.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do they do like this every day? I cannot understand it. I will be sending your motion to the Minister to make a statement on it. because we have already discussed it in the last week and I shall see if there is anything new which I could find in it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute each.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): It is a bad precedent, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you that I am not going to do it after this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five of us from the opposition parties travelled 150 miles by road from Mughalsarai up to Gaya. On both sides of the G. T. Road, the whole area is barren and dry. We found that a ration shop where 400 cards were registered had only 1 bag of rice.

They had drought last year. They have drought this year. While the rainfall is 350 mm, so far this year it has not exceeded 78mm for the three districts of Saharsa, Aurangabad and Gaya. Out of a total population of 20 lakhs of people, 15 lakhs are landless labour and marginal farmers and small farmers, who are starving. 14 starvation deaths have taken place, 12 in Amao Panchayat in Bhaothua and 2 in Parachitti in Gaya district. It is a shame on the country before the whole world. We want food to be rushed to these areas.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Only two days back, a non-official delegation of MPs visited some of these drought affected areas. They have found the conditions extremely disturbing. Today we read in the newspapers that the Minister of Food and Agriculture visited Bihar and told the Bihar people, "Food for yourself!" That is a very callous kind of response to the extremely disturbing situation that prevails in Bihar. Should we not feel disturbed? There is a complete collapse of the public distribution system. Food is not available. Therefore, we think there is an urgent need for discussing this subject.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केमरिया) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, हम लोग बिहार के तीन जिलों में घूमें हैं, बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति है। वहाँ पर केवल वर्षा ही नहीं हुई है, बल्कि बिहार सरकार ने जिस तरह से गल्ले की वसूली होनी चाहिये थी, उस तरह से नहीं की है। बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों की मदद की है, उन से गल्ला वसूल नहीं किया है। उपर से मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि बिहार के लोग अपना इन्तजाम खुद करें। यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है, केन्द्र इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकता। इस लिये हमारी मांग है कि बिहार सरकार ने गल्ले की जो मांग की है कम से कम दो लाख टन गल्ला हर महीने बिहार भेजा जाये तब बिहार के 50 लाख आदमी जिन्दा रह सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं उन को पैसा मिलना चाहिये, वॉरिंग तथा इरिगेशन की दूसरी सुविधाएँ दी जायें, क्योंकि आज उन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है।



[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

तीसरी बात यह है कि जिन इलाकों में पानी न बरसने की वजह से धान नहीं हुआ है वहाँ पर धान पहुँचाया जाये ताकि जब बरसात हो तो रोपाई हो सके।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय बिहार में लगातार अनाबृष्टि के कारण, सूखे के कारण स्थिति इतनी भयंकर हो गयी है कि अब लोग रास्ते में चलने में मजबूर हो गये हैं। हम लोग माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु के नेतृत्व में दौरे पर गये थे, हम ने देखा कि लोग पत्ते और जड़े खा रहे हैं। खजूर के पेड़ और पत्तों को काट कर खा रहे हैं और पोखा, जो कि पीपल के पेड़ का फल होता है, उस को खा कर बीमार पड़ रहे हैं। आज न वहाँ पानी है, न बिजली है और न मिर्चाई की कोई व्यवस्था है : 25 लाख लोगों का जीवन संकट में है जिन में मेरठवाड़ी लोग भूख में मर गये हैं। मेरे पास नाम है तीन लोगों के जो भूख में मर गये हैं। काहूदाग के मुखिया, श्री जगन दास ने मुझे लिख कर दिया है, 5-7-73 को नारा नट्टी में खबर करते हैं कि नेतर यादव की पत्नी की 29-6-73 को मृत्यु हो गयी भूख में। बाढ़ो दुनाद, ग्राम जालर, पंचायत मौजुआर, प्रखण्ड मांहा-पुर, की भूख में मृत्यु हो गयी। तीसरा नाम : ग्राम तुलसीडीह, पंचायत केवला की सोमरी मुख्याधिन पिता राम लाल दुमाप, उम्र 25 वर्ष की भूख से मृत्यु हो गयी। इस प्रकार एक एक घर में तीन-तीन आदमी भूख में मरे हैं। मांहापुर ब्लॉक का एक क्लर्क रास्ते में कह रहा था कि एक औरत अपने बच्चे को इसलिए मार रही थी कि लड़का भूख से रो रहा था और खाना मांग रहा था। औरत कह रही थी कि तू ही भूखा नहीं है, मैं भी भूखी हूँ और चार दिन के बाद वह भूख से मर जाती है। इस प्रकार हमारे यहाँ पचासों लोग भूख में मरे हैं। सरकार को इस विकट स्थिति की तरफ तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री ने

स्वीकार किया है कि स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है। वहाँ पर लाल कार्ड की व्यवस्था लागू होनी चाहिए। संविद सरकार के जमाने में हम ने एक भी आदमी को भूख से नहीं मरने दिया था। लेकिन आज जब कि प्रान्त और केन्द्र में एक की सत्ता सरकार का शासन है, और सरकार दम भरती है कि हम एक को भी भूख से नहीं मरने देंगे, फिर भी लोग भूख में क्यों मर रहे हैं। सरकार को इस इलाके में तत्काल अन्न भोजना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भागलपुर, संधाल परगना, मुंगेर का जमुई अनुमण्डल और गया में विगत साल में अकाल पड़ा था। 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को मारा राहत का काम बन्द कर दिया गया। उस के बाद इस साल भी भयंकर अकाल आया। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम काम नहीं कर रही है। यह तो खुद फाड मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर काम रोकने पर आप बहम नहीं चाहते हैं तो कम से कम हम को नियम 193 के तहत राहत का काम और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में कस करने का मौका दिया जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब लिखते हफ्ते में बहम हुई तो उस में काफ़ा कहा गया।

श्री मधु लिनये : वह तो काल अटेंशन था। और उस के बाद माननीय खाद्य मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन ने कहा था कि मैं दौरा करूँगा। उन्होंने दौरा किया। हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों ने भी दौरा किया और स्थिति का जायजा किया। उस पर बहम होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Katohandi): The M.Ps. belonging to various parties visited the areas where there have been starvation deaths. They were the eye-witnesses. So far as Orissa is concerned, during the discussion on Orissa Budget, every speaker spoke about starvation deaths in that part of the country. But all the starvation deaths are being denied by the Government. There is a specific provision for

the adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. If a matter of starvation deaths is not a matter of urgent public importance, what else can it be? There could not be a more appropriate occasion to censure the Government.

So, I request you, on behalf of my party, to reconsider it and to permit an adjournment motion so that there could be a threadbare discussion on this subject. Our submission for a minute or two is not going to solve the problem.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH** (Pratapgarh): There should not be an impression created in the House that we on this side are not concerned about food situation or drought situation. We are equally concerned about it. We have also been to some of these areas. I have myself been to my constituency and to some other areas which are drought-stricken areas. I think, this is a matter that we should consider not in an adjournment motion form but in some other form where we can all express our views and adopt a constructive attitude. I would, therefore, suggest that we should not take it as an adjournment motion but we might consider discussing it in some other form.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ज्यों ज्यों मैं किनी बात के लिये मना करता हूँ त्यों त्यों आप जोर लगाते हैं कि नहीं यह बात होनी चाहिये। लो मैं अब देने लग रहा हूँ इजाजत तो आप कहते हैं कि नहीं। कल भी मैं ने आप की मदद की।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : आप की मदद हम समझते हैं, मगर आप कहा मत कीजियें। यह तो मामला उठाने का एक तरीका है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने मामला उठाने का तारीका समझ कर आप को इजाजत दी, और जो भी तकरार करने हैं कहते हैं कि श्री एडवोकेट मोट मोशन की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं। और जब मैं दे रहा हूँ तो आप मानते नहीं हैं। अब आप ही बता दीजिये कि दूँ कि नहीं दूँ।

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी** (गोपाल गंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय दिनेश सिंह जी ने जो मुझाव दिया है उस को मान लिया जाये।

**श्री इसहाक सन्मली** (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, जिस तरह की हालत बिहार के बारे में बतायी गयी, वह तो यकीनन शर्मनाक है ही, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में आप अगर जा कर देखें कि जो हालत वहाँ है वह किसी भी हालत में कम नहीं है। बलिया गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया, गोरखपुर, बनारस वे जगहे हैं जो सूखे से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। आज वहाँ पर यह हालत हो गई है कि सूखे से और बाढ़ से लोगों को खाने पीने का समान नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीच्युएँ पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। इस वक़्त गंगा की बाढ़ में डूबी हुई पड़ी है। वहाँ के लोगों के वास्ते खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। पीने तक के लिए पानी नहीं है। इसके बारे में जैमा दिनेश सिंह जी ने कहा है और मैं उसमें इतिहास करता हूँ कि अगर एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं तो किसी भाँ फार्म में आप मीका दें ताकि बहस हो सके। बिहार में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं बाढ़ ने और कहीं सूखे ने आकन मचा रखी है। इन पर पूरी बहस का आप मीका दें। इंसानों का ज़िन्दगियों को बचाने का यह सवाल है।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** (जयनगर) : खाद्यान्नों के वास्ते हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, इसके बारे में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं। सरकार की वितरण की नीति और गल्ला वसूली की नीति, दोनों ही नीतियाँ नकाम रही हैं। इसकी वजह से यह भुखमरी की हालत है। गल्ला वसूली और वितरण, दोनों ही नीतियों में जो सरकार असफल रही है, नाकाम रही है, उन पर आप पूरी बहस की इजाजत दें। उस में सदन में सभी पक्षों के लोग हिस्सा लेंगे। यह उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि सभी प्रदेशों का मामला है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज मैं हर इजाजत देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I have written to you a letter for raising the matter about Burdwan University...

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it. Papers to be laid.

13.21 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### AMENDMENT TO DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 267(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1973 making certain amendment in Schedule IX to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu, under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5243/73].

##### REPORT ON WORKING OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1972, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5244/73].

##### AMENDMENT TO ORISSA IRRIGATION RULES, 1961

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Orissa

Notification No. S.R.O. 479/73 (Hindi and English versions) published in Orissa Gazette dated the 28th May, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Irrigation Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 53 of the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959, read with Clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5245/73].

##### COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVT.'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 667 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1973, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5246/73].

##### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

###### TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Admission and other facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

13.22 hrs.

##### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

###### MAHARASHTRA-MYSORE BORDER DISPUTE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): With your permission, under Rule 377 I am raising a very important issue.

The Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute is pending for the last so many years. In spite of the categorical verdict given by the electorate and in spite of the fact that both the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore have categorically said that they were willing to talk among themselves to find a solution, no solution was found and the matter is left to the Centre. I earnestly request that our Government should not make the people of Mysore and Maharashtra unnecessarily fight and they should not force them to take to agitation. Therefore, it is better that on the basis of well-defined principles this border issue is completely solved.

I want to bring to your notice as also to the notice of the Minister concerned that as a result of an impending solution to this pending problem renewed tensions are created on the border. On the 23rd July, 30,000 to 40,000 people demonstrated because one particular language was forced and imposed on the Marathi-speaking people in that particular area. According to our Constitution, in any area even the minority population has the right to have their own schools in their language. As a result of that, there was Belgaum bandh and the tragedy of that was that the Police resorted to lathi charge. They also lathi-charged the local legislator, Mr. Balwant Sayanak belonging to the Mysore legislative assembly who was elected in spite of Shrimati Indira Gandhi congress on behalf of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti.

Therefore, in conclusion I would like to make a request that they should actually look into the matter and investigate how the atrocities were committed. The Police rushed into the homes of the people and beat the children and women.

In order to put an end to all these manifestations and eruption of troubles which are really a direct consequence of the pending dispute of Maharashtra and Mysore, on the basis of well-defined principles, the Centre should settle the issue. I assure the Members of Mysore elected to this House from Mysore that we will not make it a matter of bone of conten-

tion between Mysore and Maharashtra. We assure them that we will not have any bitterness and let the Centre find a solution. Because of the uncertainty the agitation is continuing and I want to warn that if no solution is arrived at, the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has already declared that from the 21st of November they are going to have a peaceful agitation and I warn that long before the agitation, when the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is leading an all-Party delegation to the Prime Minister, you should arrive at a solution and a definite assurance should be given to the all-Party Delegation that is coming to Delhi on behalf of the legislators of Maharashtra.

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर):** मैंने आपकी सूचना दी है। मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामले की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला इसलिए भी गम्भीर हो गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में अध्यक्ष ने . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मोशन नहीं होता है, कुछ नहीं होता है, एक दम से खड़े हो जाते हैं। उनका मोशन था। मैंने उन को इजाजत दे दी।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** वह बोल चुके हैं। आप मुन लॉजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुनने की बात नहीं है। मैं दूसरी आइटम पर चला गया हूँ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Let the Minister make some observation. I do not want him to raise any controversy. What is happening there is known to everybody. In view of that, let him make some observation in this House. The Minister of State is present.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is already conveyed to him.

We pass on to the next item,—Shri Ganesh.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Let him not be so irresponsible, let him not be so cold. Let him make some observations.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** I agree with Shri Dandavate that this is a matter in which a peaceful solution must be found and agitation should not be resorted to. It is an old dispute which has been before us for a long time. He referred to some specific instances in Mysore and with all respect, Sir, I would submit that whenever these specific instances are referred to, advance notice must be given to Government. Because, an hon. Member may make some statement which may reflect on a State Government and I would not be in possession of all the facts and I cannot therefore deal with such points.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have given notice.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Therefore, Sir, it may be a little unfair to the State Government if these statements are made by any Member here. I am sure, my hon. friend does not want to add to the excitement in Maharashtra.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Not at all.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** In whatever that is being said and done in this House, the primary concern has to be that there is no excitement and also that agitation is not fomented in any way. All of us must put our heads together, as we did whenever such problems confronted us, to find a peaceful solution.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House now stands adjourned for lunch till 2-30 P.M.

**13.27 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair**]

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, I hope you know that it has been brought to your notice as to what has appeared in the Patriot newspaper, dated 29th July, 1973.

It has been stated that:—

"A private detective agency with branches all over the country is learnt to have struck a security deal with the U.S. Embassy."

"The first to undertake, the security of a foreign mission, the agency has about 1500 persons on the staff."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, what do you want me to do?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I would only request you to hear what has been stated in the newspaper. It says:—

The entire Indian staff of the embassy—from Chowkidar to receptionist—are secured by the agency."

Sir, I only say that there are 1500 persons on the staff of the embassy who are all trained as security staff. I would only request you to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement on this because this affects the security of the country.

**14.35 hrs.**

# **CUSTOMS GOLD (CONTROL) AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We take up the Customs, Gold (Control) and Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Bill. Shri Ganesh.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have had occasions, in the past, to refer in this House, to the various measures on which action has either been ini-

uated by Government or which were under consideration of the Government to make the enforcement of the fiscal laws more of effective to curb evasion of taxes and to check malpractices.

In pursuance of these objectives, in the sphere of direct taxes, Government had set up the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Wanchoo. Government had also referred the question of effectively dealing with economic offences to the Law Commission. The Law Commission has in its 47th report on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences, highlighted the directions in which to amend the various laws relating to economic offences so as to make their enforcement more effective. Copy of the report of the Law Commission has already been laid on the Table of the House.

In the field of direct taxes, the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee and the Law Commission have been considered by Government, and as hon. Members are aware, legislation has already been introduced to give effect to some of these recommendations.

The Study Team on 'Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation' had also made certain recommendations for amending some of the provisions of the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Hon. Members are aware that Government have already introduced the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Law Commission and of the Study Team on leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation.

The Customs, Gold (Control) and Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill seeks to amend the Customs Act, the Gold Control Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act in the light of the recommendations of the Law Commission and the Study Team. The amendments only seek to make the punishment prescribed under the three Acts more severe in certain types of cases and to make certain other provisions therein with regard

to the rules of evidence and procedure with a view to removing the loopholes noticed in the working of these Acts and making their enforcement more effective.

The Bill was introduced in the House in December, 1972. As hon. Members would have noticed, the Bill contains only 22 clauses. Moreover, since by these clauses, three enactments are being amended and the nature of amendments in regard to many clauses is on the same lines, I could take the liberty of saying that the Bill is a short one.

With these words, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to support the Bill in so far as it deals with those who are violating the various regulations and doing some anti-social acts. As we see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Law Commission in its 47th report on the trial and punishment of social and economic offences has made certain recommendations to amend certain statutes like the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold Control Act, 1968 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The Study Team on leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation has also in its report made certain recommendations for amending some of the abovesaid Acts. It is true that over-invoicing and under-invoicing is the main source of leakage of foreign exchange. Earlier also we had seen that there were many big businesshouses

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

which were doing it and they were (ned Rs. 2-1|2 crores and in certain cases more than Rs. 2 crores, but ultimately it was reduced to about Rs. 40 or 50 lakhs. My submission is that that would not do. Therefore, this sort of legislation by which Government are empowered to give severe punishment to those who are offenders is welcome. But the question is whether it would be implemented properly. For instance, when the Gold Control Order and the Gold Control Act, 1968 brought before the House, we were opposed to it. When the ordinance was promulgated and when the Bill was brought forward, we were opposed to it. The then Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai listed three objectives for the measure that he had brought forward. The first was that smuggling would be less or would be minimised or eliminated. The second was that the price of gold would be comparable to the international price, and the third was that concealed would come out.

Let us think coolly and calmly and search our hearts. Then we shall come to the conclusion that none of these objectives has been fulfilled. Has concealed gold come out? No. Has smuggling stopped? No; it has increased. As for the price of gold, it is today much more than the international price. In these circumstances, why are Government still thinking of continuing the Gold Control Act.

There are certain clauses here with which I shall deal at the second reading stage. Today the goldsmiths are harassed by the inspectors. I have information before me which shows that in July itself there were six raids in Kanpur, on the sarafs. It was simply to harass them and get money from them. When somebody gives them money, there is no harassment and no searches. That being so, is there any need in having this Gold Control Act at all? Is it needed for any other purpose than to fill the pockets of some inspectors who want to earn at the cost of the goldsmiths? So I would request the hon. Minister to consider more seriously whether the Gold Control Act

is needed at present as it has defeated all the stated objectives.

As regards customs, I would like to know the cases of business houses indulging in over-invoicing and under-invoicing in the matter of jute and other things. Have they been caught or not? How many have been caught and punished under this Act during 1971 and 1972. My information is that whatever the cases were, they were tried but later on only fined. Persons who were able to make crores of rupees out of these shady deals are given a punishment of fine of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 10,000. This does not bother them. They go on merrily with this. I know one senior officer, Shri Srivastava.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why mention names?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not mentioning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was going to say that he was doing a good job.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not issue certificates to officers from this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will not mention names. I say that one of the officers who was doing a good job and was catching these involved in the shady deals of over-invoicing and under-invoicing, was transferred. Today he is not in the department at all; he has been sent to a different department. This is because the big houses like Bajorias, Bird and Co. and others never wanted him to continue in Calcutta or Bombay. I am told that big smugglers like Guli Mastan etc. have got him transferred from Bombay to some other place. This shows that persons indulging in smuggling can get people transferred. Then how do we check smuggling of goods from foreign countries we wanted to manufacture some fast-moving vessels to catch the smugglers in

the high seas. These were to be manufactured under the Defence Ministry. But the smuggler interests in the country are so powerful that they could block this attempt. There is an international brotherhood among smugglers. They do not go by colour or creed....

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** It is not an international brotherhood; it is a national brotherhood.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** You know better about smuggling than I.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Then why are you talking about it? Leave it to me.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I am trying to learn. You kindly correct me later.

So this vessel was not allowed to be manufactured. The file was lying in the Defence Ministry. Then it went to Finance. It was not sanctioned there. I want an answer from the hon. Minister whether this is correct. If so, how do we stop smuggling?

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, there is a good clause which says that names can be published.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is the main purpose of the Bill.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** There are other provisions also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is the main thing.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** But the point is that if their names are published, they become shamless. As long as they are not published, there is something to lose. As some businessman told me, prison is only meant for the unsuccessful criminals; if they are successful they are gentlemen at large! I would like to know, along with this, what has happened to the old cases which were before the authorities; whether action has been taken or not and what concrete steps, apart from this legislation, are being taken to stop smuggling and stop over-invoicing and under-invoicing.

Then there are two questions more which may not be directly connected with this one which I would like to raise. We are trying our best to plug the loopholes whether in the matter of customs or central excise or salt or any other taxation in respect of taxable commodities. We are getting the maximum amount of money out of income-tax. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a committee has been formed by the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to reopen the case against Birlas and whether the case has been reopened. It had been closed earlier. In the case of Ram Ratan Gupta, the famous man of Kanpur who did not own anything before Independence and now charged for non-payment of Government dues, the case was written off by Shri Gopala Reddy when he was the Minister. Now, it has been reopened. The case involves a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs. I would like to know whether the case against Birlas is going to be reopened....

The hon. Minister may say that this does not come strictly within the gold control or excise, etc. But whether it is gold control or any other control, if it is a question of realisation of taxes, we must see that the taxes are realised properly; if that is done there need be no taxes on the poor.

So, my request is that the Minister should kindly let us know what has happened to those cases.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Phool Chand Verma—absent.

Shri T. S. Lakshmanan.

\***SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN (Sripurumbudur):** On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Bill seeking to amend the Customs Act, the Gold Control Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act.



[Shri T. S. Lakshmanan]

Sir, under Clause 3 of the Bill under discussion, the penalty in cases of over-invoiced imports when found out is being enhanced. I would like to point out here that, only after the import is done, the offence of over-invoicing can be found out. I may be permitted to say that the foreign traders are in league with the Indian traders in such malpractices like over-invoicing the imports. The foreign exchange, which should legitimately be in the hands of the Central Government, is deposited by the foreign traders in the foreign bank accounts of the Indian traders. Thus, the foreign exchange, which should serve public interests, is being utilised for personal purposes. According to the available statistics from the Government, it is estimated that every year foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 200 crores goes down the drain in this manner.

The Customs Act is sought to be amended through this Bill to prevent this kind of economic offence. I am of the view that it is not enough if the Customs Act is amended for this purpose. The Government of India should seize the foreign bank accounts of the Indian traders and freeze them immediately. Secondly, the import licences of the traders who commit such economic offences should be repealed forthwith.

Here, I would like to refer to one relevant issue to prove to you how the Customs Act with all its penal provisions is being violated and how the Central Government are deprived of their legitimate share in the foreign exchange earnings. This example will also convince you how the valuable foreign exchange required for the economic development of the country is not made available to the Government of India.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 75,000 in foreign exchange to a Tamil Nadu Cinema Actor for shooting his picture in foreign countries. One of the conditions laid down by the Government was that, before the said picture was released in India, the cinema actor concerned must pay back to the Govern-

ment Rs. 3,00,000 in foreign exchange. The picture has already been released in India. But the Government of India have not yet been able to get back from the cinema actor the foreign exchange according to one of the conditions laid down before the required foreign exchange was sanctioned to him. The Government of India do not seem to have taken any step for realising the foreign exchange from him. The concerned gentleman is Shri M. G. Ramachandran who is deceiving the Central Government as well as the 4 crores of Tamil people and who calls himself the leader of the Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not healthy to mention the name of any individual unless the case has been investigated.

SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister under what provisions of the law the foreign exchange due from him will be realised and under what provisions of the law he will be punished for violating the terms and conditions laid down by the Government. As if he is the paragon of all virtues, he is making all kinds of allegations against the Ministers of the Tamil Nadu Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to Clause 16 of the Bill, which seeks to put a limit to the quantity of the gold that may be acquired by way of petty transactions in the course of a day. As you know, Sir, lakhs and lakhs of goldsmiths are on the streets. Though the Central Government assured to them at the time of enacting the Gold Control Act, that alternative avenues of employment would be found out for them, yet no action has so far been taken by the Government. Clause 16 of this Bill will further accentuate the problems of goldsmiths and petty gold-merchants who are also likely to be thrown out on the streets. I request the hon. Minister to explain the effect of Clause 16 of the Bill on these unfortunate people, when he replies to the debate.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I criticise this Bill, not for what it contains but for what it does not contain. The Akhil Bharatha Swarnakar Sangh has been agitating for radical modification of the Gold Control Act. It sent repeatedly deputations, memorandum, etc. and made concrete suggestions; their basic contention is that the Act is heavily weighted in favour of the rich gold dealers and it acts to the detriment of the small goldsmiths. That complaint has not been taken into account at all. I feel there is scope for redrafting the entire Bill in the light of the suggestions made through various memorandum, etc. submitted by almost all the political parties including the ruling party.

A deputation of that Sangh waited upon Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was then the President of the Congress. She said that the gold control order was a complicated order and Shri Morarji Desai was a very adamant person and would not be prepared to scrap it and she added that if she were put in his position, she would have scrapped the gold control order. Fortunately or unfortunately, she is the Prime Minister but even then she did not remember those utterances which she made in the presence of the members of the deputation as President of the Congress Party.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 100 of the Act and it says that nothing in this section shall apply to the acceptance, purchase or other receipt by way of petty transactions in the course of a day of gold upto 100 grammes by a licensed dealer or refiner or certified goldsmith, as the case may be. In the light of this there are consequential changes in the other clauses also. I want a clarification whether this particular quantity of gold will be introduced in the other clauses also. I take it for granted that this is not the logical corollary of this particular amendment. That clarification is sought by the organisers who organised the movement of small goldsmiths.

Under section 114 of the principal Act, there are wide powers given to the Government. He must explain what would be the scope of those powers and whether those powers would be utilised to the

detriment of small goldsmiths. That must be clarified.

In clause 13, there is an effort to modify section 85, according to which not only gold dealers and refiners but even the small goldsmiths will be brought within the purview of this section. If you go into the details, it makes reference to a number of offences, punishment etc., and it is very necessary that whereas gold dealers and refiners should be kept within its purview, the small goldsmith must be allowed to remain out of its ambit. If the Minister gives a clarification and that goes on record, of course, one will have nothing to say about it.

There are a number of suggestions made by small goldsmiths and their organisations, which are completely missing from this Bill. The difficulty is, we can table amendments only to his amending Bill and not to the principal Act. Those of us who want to protect the interests of the small goldsmiths would like to make a number of amendments, but technically they may be considered outside the purview of the Bill. So, I would suggest to the Minister that at least three or four important points which have been made by representatives of opposition parties as well as of the ruling party through various memoranda should be incorporated. The quintessence of these suggestions is:

1. Extension of loan repayment period should be made from 5 to 10 years. And, the loan certificates should not be cancelled for non-repayment of the loan.

2. Loan given up to Rs. 1500 on personal bond should be treated as subsidy.

3. Certificate of goldsmith should be given freely to any applicant trained for a minimum period of one year by any certified goldsmith without any further restrictions.

4. All certified goldsmiths should be allowed to purchase old ornaments or gold from the customers and gold dealers to the extent of 200 grammes at a time and to stock ornaments not exceeding 500 grammes at a time.

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

These were the suggestions made with a full sense of responsibility. Sometime back in front of Parliament House, there was a big demonstration. The demonstrators were addressed by representatives of the ruling party, Jan Sang, CPI, Swatantra, Socialist Party etc., and all of them had evolved a consensus that these minimum demands will have to be satisfied. But we find no reflection of these demands in this Bill. Therefore, since these amendments cannot be brought to this amending Bill, it is better they withdraw the Bill, consider the memoranda and these demands, try to understand the consensus evolved at the meeting of all the political parties including the ruling party and on the basis of that, they should reformulate the Bill and only the reformulated Bill should be brought before this House. Otherwise, I must say that this Bill in this present form and shape will never be able to protect the interests of the small goldsmiths. This Bill is more heavily in favour of the big dealers and refiners and the interests of the small goldsmiths will be completely destroyed. Therefore, in its present form and shape, I totally oppose it. I hope wiser counsel will prevail on the treasury benches and they will withdraw this Bill and in the light of the suggestions made by their own colleagues and members of the various organisations, redraft the Bill and bring the redrafted Bill before this House.

15 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION RE: RECRUITMENT OF MINORITIES FOR JOBS ON THE RAILWAYS

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, we have got this opportunity to raise a very vital problem not only for emotional integration of the country but also to uphold the socialist principles of giving equal opportunity, equal privilege and equal benefit to all communities, to all people of our country, so that there will be a classless and casteless society built up in our country. Therefore, the issue of the recruitment of the minorities and the backward communities to different

services both at the Centre and the States cannot be delinked from this basic attitude to the problems of casteism and communalism.

Communalism and casteism had been the two plague spots in the body politics of our country which are eating into the very vitals of our nation. Although these are increasingly getting cosoiete ideas, they are still lingering in our society and creating a great hurdle for the progress of our society.

It is no doubt a fact that today the casteists can play their role only behind the curtain; they do not come out in the broad day light in support of casteism. Similarly, although we had a rude shock of the partition of our country on the basis of communalism, yet, communalism cannot be justified from the national platforms although, unfortunately, taking advantage of the certain liberties that have been assured by our Constitution to the different communities, some communal parties are still trying to harp on communal politics and trying to divide the national will and discriminate the national will on the basis of communal appeal and even communal hatred.

Although the Constitution provides that opportunity should be given to all communities, although there is no provision for the abolition of casteism, there are certain procedures which have been suggested so that communalism as well as casteism may be abolished from our country. If there is any challenge before the socialist of our country, I should say it is really the struggle against caste or our struggle against communalism. These are the two main hurdles that we have to cross if we really want to achieve the objective of socialism.

Although all the political parties profess by the policy of abolition of caste and communalism, unfortunately, in real practice, all political parties or almost all the political parties are equally sinners in the sense that almost all the political parties are trying to harp upon casteism, take advantage of communal sentiments

and profit by it in their electoral politics. I regret to remark that the ruling party, since the split in the older Congress, has made electoral politics of caste the main lever, certainly in the name of abolition of caste or communalism, certainly in an attempt to create an impression that the ruling party is a real friend of the backward communities and classes but what in practice is being done is not to abolish these two plague spots from the body politics of our country but indirectly to help it.

I would not say that my party or other political parties belonging to the opposition are also above this sin. Now, there is a competition of trying to woo the Harijans, the tribals, the Muslims and the Christians with the main objective to have benefit in their electoral politics. About the Muslim League, it is blatantly preaching communalism, taking advantage of our Constitution. Even after the emergence of Bangladesh, the political party, like, the Muslim League has not taken any lesson. Openly and blatantly, they are propagating communal politics and their main electoral lever is the communal cry and the communal appeal. If you really want to bring about a real emotional integration of the country and if you really want to make the policy of recruitment of the backward communities and minorities, it is necessary for us to do a heart-searching. If we behave ostrich-like, crying hoarse for the recruitment of minorities, backward communities, Muslim and Christians and, at the same time, trying to play up their communal passion and caste passion trying to take advantage of the communal and caste prejudices and if you want to have a political game at the time of elections—whatever you may try to do; you may give better and higher representation to backward communities, the Harijans and the tribals and also to Muslims and Christians—the ultimate objective of a real emotional integration of the country will not be achieved and the communalism and casteism will aggravate, accentuate and create greater problems for our country.

With these preliminary remarks, I want to draw your attention to another question. I think, there are no two voices in the House that the Scheduled Castes and the tribal people for historical reasons and also due to our social, cultural and economic inhibitions, these unfortunate people, have not had the opportunity to progress with other advanced communities in sharing the benefits of the freedom of our country.

As regards the Class I recruitment, I am totally opposed to any kind of relaxation of the qualifications that will be necessary for the recruitment of Class I category of officers. The efficiency must be the main criterion of selection. Other wise, the edifice of our administration will crumble down, the progress of our nation will be stunted. This does not mean that the mental capacity of Scheduled Castes or the tribals or the Muslims or the Christians is in any way less than that of any other privileged community who call themselves as progressive community or advanced community. What is the real problem? The real problem is that they are deprived of certain privileges. If you can really assure them certain privileges, say, for instance, you provide special coaching arrangements, special training, for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the tribal community, and even for the people belonging to Muslim and Christian communities, so that they can make up their deficiencies, I believe, they can easily compete with the most so-called candidates of the advanced communities.

One thing more I want to say that in the case of recruitment of Class I category of officers, the *viva voce* or the oral examination must be abolished. That day, the hon. Railway Minister was vigorously protesting that there is no prejudice against any community, that there is no prejudice against anybody. But the crux of the problem is that we have to admit very frankly and realistically that the prejudice against certain communities, the prejudice against backward communities, the prejudice against Muslims, the prejudice against Christians, does exist. That

[Shri Samar Guha]

is the crux of the issue. You have to admit that. Unless you admit that, there is no possibility of really doing justice to them. I have said that, in respect of recruitment to Class I category through competitive examination, two things must be abolished; one of them is the *viva voce* or the oral examination. Why do I say so? Who are the examiners? Those who belong to the privileged classes, those who, euphemistically, call themselves advanced communities; but, in their heart of hearts many of them are subject to caste prejudice, communal prejudice....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, you have already taken half of your time, but you have not yet come to Railways.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am coming to the crux of the problem.

श्री प्रमन बिहारी बाजपेयी : (म्यानिजर)  
जो मोशन दिया गया था वह केवल रेलवे तक सीमित रखा जाएगा यह इरादा नहीं था। मंत्रालय सरकारी नौकरियों का है और उसमें सभी मंत्रालय और विभाग आते हैं। क्या माइनोरिटीज को नौकरियां देने का सवाल केवल रेलवे का सवाल है और पी० एंड० टी० डिफेंस तथा गृह मंत्रालय से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है? ताज्जुब है मेरा जो मोशन था वह बदल कैसे दिया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have before me the motion as admitted by the Speaker and listed in the order paper:

"to raise a discussion on the recruitment of minorities for jobs in the Railways".

That is the motion. We cannot just change the motion here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I know who gave this motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It stands in the names of Mr. Samar Guha, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mr. S. M. Banerjee and Mr. N. K. P. Salve.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In my motion I also referred to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minorities.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I can tell you, Mr. Samar Guha, that this will not be taken from your time. Let me first resolve the difficulty which has been raised. Now, this is the motion before me. Whatever might have been the wordings of the motion that you had given notice of, I think, it is the practice here that the Speaker has the right to admit any motion in any form that he wants and he can make modifications even in the notice that has been given. And he has admitted the motion in this way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Without informing the members?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. Moreover, this order paper was circulated to the members in the morning, and if you thought that this was not the form in which the motion should be discussed, you should have drawn the attention of the Speaker at that time. Now it is rather late. Mr. Guha.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला केवल रेलवे का नहीं है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। मैं चाहता था कि गृह मंत्री जी यहां आते, प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में हों। यह प्रश्न गम्भीर है और बड़ा नाजुक है। इसको टुकड़ों में नहीं देखा जा सकता। क्या रेलवे का विचार अलग किया जाएगा, और मंत्रालयों का अलग से किया जाएगा ? आप गृह मंत्री जी को बुलाएं और वह सदन में उपस्थित हों।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that this was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee also. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He might be able to enlighten us on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): In the Committee a suggestion was made by one or two members that it should be enlarged to cover all services, but the opinion expressed by me and the other members was that, since this arose out of a question concerning the Railways, the discussion should be confined to the Railways only. And that is why the motion has come in this form now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The question was regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes also. It was not only the minorities.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): This discussion arose out of a question raised during the Question-Hour. The question was regarding the Railways and all Members were complaining about the recruitment in the Railways and the way it was being done and how the minority communities are excluded from the services. Then the Members wanted a discussion on this subject. So, it pertains to the railway administration. Hence, this matter should be confined to the Railways only. If any other motion is to be given, that should be given separately. . . . (Interruptions).

श्री इवहार सम्मेली (अमरगढ़) : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में मैं भी मौजूद था। मैंने खुद और वाजपेयी जी ने तथा सभी साथियों ने इसके बारे में बहुत जोर के साथ कहा था कि सिर्फ रेलवे ही नहीं तमाम गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स, आल गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स में जो रिप्रिजेंटेशन है उस पर विचार होना चाहिये। यहां तक कहा गया था कि लोक सभा के भी स्टाफ को लेना चाहिये। इस पर स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि वह मेरे मुताल्लिक है। समझ

में नहीं आता कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कैसे कह दिया है। या तो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बात यहां आती नहीं और आई है तो ठीक आनी चाहिये थी। वहां पर जो बात तय हुई उसके खिलाफ जाकर मोशन लाना यह कोई इसाफ की बात नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) : कार्य मंजुरी समिति में जब इस पर विचार हुआ था तब यह फैसला हुआ था कि रेलवे को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए उन सभी बातों पर विचार किया जाएगा और मोशन में अल्प-संख्यकों का ही नहीं बल्कि फीडबैक कास्ट्स और ट्रेड्स का प्रतिनिधित्व किस प्रकार स है उसका भी जिक्र होगा। मोशन को रेलवे तक ही सीमित रखने की बात नहीं थी। आश्चर्य की बात है कि मोशन को तोड़ मरोड़ कर रख दिया गया है। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I will humbly make an appeal to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah. He has stated the facts as they were discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. There, the same thing arose that we now discuss, whether it will be only regarding the Railways or it will include other Ministries also. In that case Mr. Raghu Ramaiah himself said that he will have to take the opinion of the Government and if the Government agrees, in that case, the motion may be in that form. It was not a fact that you have agreed to this type of motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): To solve this controversy, can we not express our opinion and give some figures when we compare it with the railway? Suppose, I compare the Central Secretariat with the Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is up to you. How clever a speaker you are, it is upto you.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The main question was regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

Tribes and minorities in the Railways. Then how is it that it is only regarding minorities in the Railways and not the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There seems to be some little confusion here. First of all, I do not think this resolution bars the discussion regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is included in that. The only point I mentioned was that the need for this discussion arose and the Speaker was good enough to direct on that day, when the question concerning the Railways came up and he said that he would allow a discussion.

When the matter came up before the Business Advisory Committee, some hon. Members said that this should cover the whole gamut of the Government. I said that the scope is limited. It arose out of a question regarding the Railways. Therefore, I said I am willing to agree on behalf of the Government for this discussion as far as it is confined to the Railways and as it is directed by the Speaker. If you want to expand the scope of it, that is to say, take up all the services, I have no authority, except to consult my other colleagues. Even this I would not have referred to except for the fact that you referred to it, on somebody telling you, that there was a discussion in the BAC. Therefore, what we are doing, what Government has agreed to, is in accordance with the direction of the Speaker when the question arose during the Question Hour and nothing more than that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Why do you exclude Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Who said it is excluded? It is not excluded. It is not meant to exclude the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have not given the draft of the language. Government are assuming that it is included. I have not given the draft. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am on my legs. There has been unnecessary confusion about this. Let me put the facts as they are before the Members. At present we have more heat...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: than light...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: than sense. Normally the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee are reported to the House and then the question is put to the House and the House accepts the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. But in this case I don't think this particular item was included in the report of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Even so, a notification under our Bulletin on July, the 26th was made, in which the names of the Members have been mentioned and the subject has also been mentioned. Now, if the Members had been alert at that time they could have drawn the attention of the Speaker at that time; but now this is being raised. *(Interruptions)* Order please; I am on my legs. I have this bulletin before me. I will read out what is the notice of Mr. Samar Guha. His handwriting is as good as mine. It is difficult to read it. It says:

"The issue of recruitment of the Muslim and Christian minorities in the Railway Services arising out of the Question No. 24 dated 24th July, 1973 be taken into consideration for short duration discussion..."

*(Interruptions)* Order please. This is Mr. Vajpayee's motion. It says:

"Under Rule 193, I give my intention to raise a short duration discussion for the reply given by the Railway Minister to SQ No. 24 answered on July, 24."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has mentioned Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It relates to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other minorities. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Order please. I have heard you Mr. Chavda. Why do you exclude the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from the rest of the minorities? I don't understand it. I have told you a little while ago that Scheduled Tribes are the minorities of the minorities. Will that satisfy you? Mr. Samar Guha said 'Muslim and Christian minorities'. (*Interruptions*) I think it is only fair that it should be worded in this way. Let us go on with the discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seek a clarification. Railways can be considered only illustrative; that is all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about my Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no motion, please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the policy of recruitment in the railways cannot be discussed in isolation. I was just discussing the general principles. Those principles that were applied in general can also be applied in particular. Under no circumstances, the recruitment in class I categories should be in any way diluted or in any way relaxed—I mean from the point of view of qualifications that is necessary. Even if you take the class I categories of officers of any department of Government and in particular, the railways, they do not belong to any particular community or any particular region or any linguistic area. As an Indian, I feel that they are all Indians. As I said there should not be any reservation or relaxation of rules so far as the recruitment to class I categories of officers is concerned as the fate of the country depends upon them.

Sir, in the Azad Hind Force, all the higher officers—80 per cent of them—belonged to the Muslim community. And 75 per cent of the rank and file belonged to this community who come from the area which is now called East Pakistan. In the oral examination, they are all subjected to various factors—examiners

subjective predilection comes in; prejudices come in. I would, therefore, say that the *viva-voce* (oral examination) in the case of recruitment of Class I officers should be wholly removed. Similarly, in the case of confidential reports, all sorts of prejudices—caste or communal—come in. Also various kinds of prejudices creep in and therefore, I say the confidential reports should be eliminated.

Otherwise there should not be any utility of having reservation whatsoever. As I said the people belonging to the backward community and the less privileged community should have better opportunities by competing with others. For this purpose, certain special coaching centres or special training centres for the backward community and for tribals and other unfortunate minorities should be set up. For example, for recruitment in the scientific and technical department, this is absolutely essential. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute about 25 per cent of our population. Our Constitution gives them a guarantee. There should be 25 per cent reservation made for them. What do you find now after the lapse of 25 years? In general administration the percentage of recruitment to class I categories is only 2.7 in the case of Scheduled Castes while that is 4 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Take the class II categories. It is 4.41 per cent in Scheduled Castes and .48 per cent only belongs to Scheduled Tribes. Take the class III category. 10 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes while 1.8 per cent only belong to Scheduled Tribes. In class IV category. 17.72 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes while 3.96 per cent only belongs to Scheduled Tribes. The Railway Minister has got with him the figures. And according to his own figures, in the Railways in class I category, 3.8 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes, while only .4 per cent belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In class II, 3.25 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes; regarding .4 per cent belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In class III, 8.6 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes while 1.1 per cent belongs to Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, in class IV excluding sweepers, 17.6 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes while only 4.1 per



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belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In sweepers only 90.3 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes and 6.8 per cent belongs to S.T. Does this not show that 90 per cent of the people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this lowest category of services? This should be a matter of any pride for us. Can you not devise a chemical or any human device? Certainly, the posts of the sweepers should also be shared by the other community.

As I have stated already, the recruitment to class I should be on the basis of free competition. For example in class II, people from class III are being promoted. That is the case with regard to the Railway service. In the Railways, as in U.P.S.C., they have got a railway service commission. It is this service commission which recruits people to class III. As regards class IV employees, it is the regional authorities that recruit them.

As I had suggested earlier in regard to class I posts, special coaching and training arrangements should be made and the *viva voce* should be eliminated and the system of confidential reports should be done away with.

As regards promotion from class III to class II, there is a lot of difficulty. In connection with the Untouchability Offences Bill, I had the opportunity to go round the country. Everywhere we found that whenever there was promotion from class III to class II, in most cases the confidential reports went against the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the members of the minority communities like the Muslims and Christians. Therefore, confidential reports should be abolished in one case of promotions from class III to class II in the Railways as also in other Ministries. There should be a certain periodical review of the process of recruitment.

As regards non-government service, we can only exert moral pressure and nothing more. But I would submit that it is possible to do something more also in that direction. The hon. Deputy Minis-

ter Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi in his reply said that we could not exert any pressure on the private sector, that is, the business-houses and commercial institutions. But I submit that we certainly can exert moral pressure. Further, we have a certain lever also in our hands, namely the issuing of permits, licences and financial assistance to these commercial institutions. Constitutionally, it may not be possible to do anything in this regard, but we could have certain rules framed and on that basis we can control and we can compel at least some of the commercial houses with regard to the recruitment of members of the minority communities including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As regards the unfortunate Muslim community, it is a measure of great tragedy for us that we are still carrying on the legacy of the policy of British imperialist machination. They divided the country by supporting the politics of communal partition of our country. It is a historical fact that at the time of partition, the leaders of India and Pakistan allowed the option to the Government servants who were in former East and West Pakistan to shift to India; and most of the Government servants shifted to India. As regards the members of the Muslim community in India, they were allowed the option to shift to Pakistan. The result was that from every sphere in services, in Defence, in Police, in the railways and in the whole of the Government administration either at the Centre or in the States, the Muslim Government employees shifted to Pakistan almost *en bloc*, and there was a sudden vacuum in the Government services for the Muslim community in India. In the case of Defence, 95 per cent of them shifted to Pakistan. In the Police, about 90 per cent shifted to Pakistan, and in other categories, a large number shifted to Pakistan, and as a result of such vacuum, created certain difficulties, which the Muslim community is facing today. So, we have to remember the historical background. But that does not mean that during the last 25 years we could not have done anything for the Muslim community. The members of the Muslim community also belong to India; they are the blood

of our blood; they are also our brethren in the common fraternity of independent India. But during the last 25 years what has been their representation? Why should they not be taken into the services? Let me give you the figures in this connection. In class I and class II categories, in the Ministries of Defence and Finance, out of 18,000 officers in class I and class II categories both put together, there were only 290 members belonging to the Muslim community, which means 1.45 per cent. In the Railways, out of 7000, there were only 105 Muslim officers, which means 2.14 per cent. In the P.&T. Department, the Department of Personnel, the External Affairs Ministry, the Department of Family Planning, the Department of Mines and Metals etc., out of 1,400, there are only 172 out of 11,400 persons in these categories, making a percentage of 1.57. In the case of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Information and Broadcasting, Supply, Shipping and Transport, all taken together, out of 2,550, only 54 Muslim class I and class II officers were there. Percentage 2.4. In the Ministries of Industrial Development, Company Affairs, Law, Education, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the President's Secretariat, out of 425 officers, only 11 are Muslim. Percentage 2.3. The grand total for the whole country in classes I and II is 39,375 out of which only 677 are Muslim officers. Percentage 1.7 although the percentage of their population to the total population is 10. I do not mean that they should get representation in arithmetical proportion to their population, but their representation must be sizeable, must be fair, must be just. It may even be more than their percentage. It does not mean that they should not get it. But it should be fair representation for them in the Railways and in other government departments.

The other day the hon. Minister adopted a pious attitude being obligious of the constitutional restraint and provision. He was proliferous in his promises, that they should be given 'due representation', they should be given 'fair representation', they should be given proper representation...

1206 LS—9.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I never said 'proportionate representation'.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am sorry, I say, proper representation. I do not know how these words, 'due', 'proper', 'fair' can be translated into reality in course of implementation. Constitutionally, you cannot do it. If you do it, anybody can file a writ petition and the whole thing will be scuttled.

Coming to the brasstacks, the main problem which we are trying to gloss over, is that there is a prejudice, a communal prejudice, in certain sections of people who feel that quite a large number of Indian Muslims are pro-Pakistani.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some of the officers are prejudiced. This communal and other prejudice against them is the main reason why Muslim are not recruited in the Railways and in other departments. You have to accept this reality.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know you are behaving ostrich-like. But you have to accept this reality. There are two ways to obviate the difficulty. One is that in the personnel of the recruiting authorities in the UPSC in regard to classes I, II, III and IV, there must be fair representation to the Muslim and Christian communities. That can be done by rules. As regards promotions from class III to class II, do away with the confidential reports and the oral examination. Also only have recruiting officers who will do justice in regard to promotions from class IV to class III.

It was said the other day that in the Railway Service Commissions, there were only two members belonging to the Muslim community. That will not do. The recruiting bodies in the different regions must include a fair representation of Muslims. Only then will those recruiting authorities have an approach unbiased by any communal prejudice, political

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considerations or any other consideration of that kind; only then can they do justice and give fair representation to the Muslim community.

I have already said that the confidential reports must be done away with. I would also ask Government to do one thing which they have been stoutly refusing to do so far. This is to set up a special committee to go into the causes, why the Government have failed to recruit Muslims and Christians and other minorities and give them due, the word used, or fair representation. Such a committee must be set up. A committee must be set up to go into the details as to what are the causes that led to the lack of their representation.

I would conclude by saying one thing. Whatever you may try, as I said earlier, unless we can eradicate the real malady the malady of casteism and communalism and the real malady of opportunistic politics, playing the politics of minorities and use them as lever of election politics, unless we get rid of it, unless we firmly and mercilessly deal with the communal parties and policies, unless we ban communal parties, there is no chance whatsoever of correcting the present situation. Just by giving representation to the minorities, you will not be able to deal with casteism or communalism.

Therefore, ultimately, finally, the problem of real representation, which is also linked with the issue of national integration of our country, depends on the extent to which we can adapt ourselves, adjust ourselves, to the task of national harmony, national understanding, and building up a real national outlook for national integration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If, despite my best efforts, Members persist in crossing the limit of the Railways—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not understand this, Mr. Banerjee. I will hear you. But I have

not finished even half a sentence; nobody would like to hear me! What is this? You better put a stone here who will control the proceedings of this House.

I say, if Members persist in crossing the limit of the Railways and cover the entire gamut of the services, I am helpless. They can do it. I would only point out that other Ministers will not be here and they will not be in a position to answer their points. (Interruption) Only the Minister of Railways will be here and I suppose he will not cross the limits into the other Ministries. Shri N. K. P. Salve.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I made a special request to you and to Mr. Salve also I would make the same request. I have a press conference at 4 O'clock, and if I may be permitted to speak now, I shall be thankful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have your request here. But I would like to say that when we are involved in the proceedings of the House, no extraneous consideration comes in, and specifically because of this, I have called Mr. Salve.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I thank you for your consideration. I know how well the procedures of the House are being followed and I know how well the procedures of the House are being upheld. And if this is all the consideration that the Chair can make for a request as simple as that, I am very sorry and I do not think it is functioning correctly.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will heed your warning seriously and if nothing else in my speech I shall endeavour to achieve the merits of both, relevancy and brevity.

Speaking for myself, I should have really liked this debate in respect of the entire employment position of the Government of India as a whole. That would have given us an opportunity to collate and critically examine the employment policy of the Government of India. (Interruptions)

It is most unfortunate that in a serious debate like this, we should resort to any cheap gimmickery. I was submitting that we should collate and critically examine the overall employment policy of the Government of India in relation to the SCST and minorities, namely, Christians and Muslims. That would have given us an opportunity to evaluate to what extent we were adhering to the directive principles of the Constitution and to our secular values. But even if the debate is confined to the employment position in the Railways, it is a fairly wide gamut we shall cover because the Railways employed 1,400,000 persons as per the 1971-72 report; it might have increased by now. It is the largest Government enterprise so far as employment is concerned. It has to be appreciated that the motion relates to an extremely delicate subject and extremely sensitive subject. I hope, therefore, that in this debate utmost equanimity and restraint would be observed. Otherwise it is more likely that under the name of championing the cause of minorities some political objective will super-impose itself. It happens, unfortunately that minorities are used by political parties oftener than not as pawns for the purpose of aggrandising their own political objectives than otherwise. But those who are interested in bringing about economic relief to the minorities, I am sure, would utilise this opportunity by coming out with objectivity and constructive suggestions in the matter.

The information that has trickled so far about the employment position of the minority and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Railways, causes very grave concern. It is extremely disconcerting that such a poignant and distressing situation should have arisen. I shall refer to some of the figures from this very report which relates to 1971-72. I find that in 1971-72, out of 8,311 officers in Class I and Class II only 40 are Scheduled Tribes, that is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 300 are Scheduled Castes, that is 3 to 4 per cent.

So far as Class III is concerned, out of 5,92,234, say about 6 lakhs, 51,000

were Scheduled Castes and 6,000 were Scheduled Tribes. In respect of Class IV out of about 8 lakhs 1,73,806 were from Scheduled Castes and 31,662 from Scheduled Tribes. This figure of 1,73,806 includes about 92 or 93 per cent sweepers. This is most unsatisfactory.

So far as minorities are concerned, information given the other day discloses that the Minister himself was completely dissatisfied with the recruitment policy of the Railway Commission. He admitted that so far as recruitment through the Railway Service Commission to Class III posts was concerned, he was himself not satisfied. So far as Class IV employees were concerned, they were recruited from the Zonal Railways and the recruitment is not through the Service Commission, but from the Regional and Zonal Railways. There was a grave allegation made by the hon. Member Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury that not even a liftman, not even a chapraisi or other working class people recruited in the Railway Bhavan, not one of them appeared to be a Muslim. That was an allegation made by him which causes very grave disconcert. It was not repudiated and that has created, a foul odour of discrimination against community which needs to be looked into. The Minister said, there were two Muslim gentlemen who were Chairmen of Railway Public Service Commissions and said there would not be any prejudice against the Muslims. I really wish the matter was as simple as that. We have not the slightest doubt that so far as the Government is concerned, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it just cannot have any possible prejudice against the minorities. That is our faith and that is why we are here. Despite that if the figures reveal this sordid picture of inadequate representation to minorities in Railway there must be very serious lapses employment somewhere.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** When you say, it is your faith, you are indulging in politicking. Can't it be the nation's faith, the faith of the Constitution.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** I say from the house-tops that under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's leadership, it is the faith of the nation that there shall not be any discrimination against Muslims or Christians....

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** To me, the leadership of the nation is much more than Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It is a concept. Unless and until you have that concept, you will not be able to understand it.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** I only have common sense; if he has something much above that, I cannot understand it. I am a very average mortal and he is super-human. How can I understand him?

Coming back to the extremely unfortunate situation, which smacks of some sort of discrimination, the same has created a grave concern in the minds of all of us and we want effective steps to be taken so that this sort of situation never develops again. It is not purely the particular symptom that we want to be eradicated. It is the malady which has led to this sort of disease that we want eradication of, not only in the Railways but in every Government organisation where it exists. That is why I said, in the beginning that we wanted discussion on a broader issue.

I look at this discrimination basically as an economic problem of a backward community. Some people asked the other day whether we are trying to imply that there is now going to be reservation for Muslims and Christians? This is a complete distortion of what was sought to be made out in the House when the question was raised. You are aware that for Class III and Class IV posts, you do not need people who are technically highly qualified, who have gone to Oxford, Cambridge or Massachusetts University or who have high-sounding degrees from our country. We need people who have very moderate education even who have no education. If you are working on the rule of equality and not on the rule of reservation, let there be equality amongst

equals. If all the aspirants to Railway jobs are uneducated, if all are less qualified or unqualified and only one community finds itself left out of recruitment, if there is thus palpable discrimination and if it is suggested that some remedial measures should be taken, some corrective measures should be taken, is it fair to imply that reservation is sought of? Reservation is a concept entirely different from the concept of correcting where the right of equality in State employment has not been ignored. Among two equals if there is reservation, one will supersede the other. Here you are wanting to take a corrective measure, where without reservation minorities have been left out of recruitment. Article 16(1) speaks of equality of opportunity in employment under the State. Where among all non-educated, less qualified, or not qualified candidates you find any one particular community does not find itself recruited, can you say that article 16(1) has been adhered to? Can you say that equality of opportunity has been justly and fairly given to everyone concerned? If it is not given, I have not the slightest doubt that there is certainly something drastically wrong at the recruiting level for which the Minister, although he is not really at fault, must take the constitutional responsibility as the head of the organisation. Therefore, I say that it is an over-simplification of the entire malaise to say that because there was a Muslim Chairman, any discrimination has to be ruled out. That is incorrect. As it would be wrong to say that despite the figures to the contrary no inference of prejudice against Muslims in the Railways can be drawn just because there is a Muslim Deputy Minister, who happens to be a very capable and able Minister. That is not fair. That is not the way to look at the problem. We want to have a thorough and searching probe into the matter.

We must realise that the poignant and distressing situation of the minorities causes anguish and agony in this country. This is not a matter in which for a moment do we consider that what is involved is giving reservation to anybody

or giving preference to anybody, or showing favour to anybody. If all those who are employed in class III and class IV are coming from economically backward classes, I have nothing against them whichever community they may belong—majority or minority. Only perverted sadist will take the view that because all the persons happen to belong to majority community, article 16(1) must be taken to be violated and, therefore, all the appointments taken are null and void. This is a foolish argument. All that we want to submit to the Minister is that among those who are less privileged, those who are the victims of misfortune, of dire poverty, among them let there be no discrimination. They are the sons of the soil, sons of the country, our kith and kin, whether they are Muslims, Christians, Hindus or others. So, let them all be taken without any discrimination whatsoever. And, if it has not been so done, let there be a thorough probe into the matter.

Shri Hanumanthaiya told me that the Christians have got adequate representation in Railways. May be due to the policy followed by the British Government in the earlier days, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians may be properly represented today. But the Minister has to find out whether in the course of the last ten or fifteen years the policy which has been followed has been just and fair to all the communities. If it is not satisfactory, if there is discrimination, let the Minister make an elaborate statement on the steps that he proposes to take by way of remedial measures and let that statement be made before the end of the present session.

It is an utter distortion of the Constitution to say that under article 16(1) the Minister cannot take corrective measures. If recruitment has not been made so far from a particular community which is backward and if it is now sought to be given preference in the matter of recruitment, such an order cannot be struck down under either article 16(1) or 16(4). If one reads the case law of the Supreme Court carefully. If any person takes that view, either he does not know the Consti-

tution or he does not know how a progressive interpretation can be given to articles 16(1) and 16(4). It is only when the Minister tells us what effective measures he is going to take before the session comes to an end, shall we be satisfied. Because to us social justice is not merely a political shibboleth, nor is it a merely catchy political jargon. It is an article of our faith with us and because we want to stand by it, we shall stand by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and for our faith secular ideals we shall stand by Christians and the Muslims.

16 hrs.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question relates to the matter of recruitment policy in the Railways. As it is, if we look into the issue, it may be covered in a very limited sphere. But it is a fact that it concerns the whole policy and the whole outlook of this Government.

In spite of tall professions of secularism and socialism, keeping safeguards for the minorities, after 26 years of Independence, in this House, it is being charged by the ruling partymen that there has been discrimination against the minorities. In the Rail Bhavan where the Railway Minister is supposed to sit daily, he cannot show a single *chaprasi* in the Rail Bhavan who belongs to the minority community, that is, the Muslim community.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA**: My own *chap-rasi* is a Christian.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA**: On the day the issue was raised here, about 40 minutes were spent and it was given to us to understand that the Minister will give figures regarding the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the Muslim community in the Railways. Up till now, he has not given any figures or made any further statement on the allegations and the charges made against him that there is a discrimination in the matter of appointment and recruitment against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Muslim community.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

I personally feel and our party also believes that by safeguarding the interests of minorities in certain sectors you cannot solve the problem. The problem is a socio-economic condition of the country. In the last 26 years, you could not do anything. Those who think that by giving same safeguards here for certain minority communities you can solve the problem, it is not so.

Look at the socialist countries, like, the Soviet Union and China. Is there any such safeguard for a particular community or a particular section of people or a particular resident of a particular place for any job? No. They have built up socialism. They have done away with big zamindars and big monopolists. The people are the real controller of the society as well as the State there. So, this question does not arise there. Here, you talk of socialism; you talk of secularism. But you make discrimination. I can say that Muslims always feel that they are treated as second-class citizens of the country....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I know. Even if he happens to be a Member of Parliament, he will be taken into custody as it happened in the case of Shri Baddruduja.

Can you deny that in West Bengal—I have got my personal experience—the Muslims were not allowed to sell their land unless they got a certificate from the panchayat Pradhan? The panchayat Pradhan would not ordinarily give a certificate. A Hindu can sell....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: A Hindu cannot sell.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is a fact. You come with me there and I will show you that it is still existing in Bihar. A Hindu can sell his property at ease at any time. But a Muslim cannot sell unless he has got a certificate from the panchayat Pradhan. He cannot sell his property. He is treated as a second class citizen. So, how can you

expect justice from this Government? Out and out, in spite of all their professions, they make discriminations, and discriminations are made not only in Railways but in all services. The figures have been given by others. I do not want to go into the figures, but it is a fact. You take the statistics in respect of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, how many Muslims are there as *chaprasis* and boys, how many officers are there belonging to the Muslim community. How will you defend your 'secularism'? It is all a bogus thing. This Government is making discriminations against the minorities in all spheres—in Defence you will not find them, in the Police services you will not find them. This is the case in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. Even now, after 26 years of independence, the posts of water-boys—those who are employed to distribute drinking water—are given to caste Hindus. This does not call for any education or efficiency. But Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prohibited from being employed. Mr. Mishra, if you want, you can go and check up the position in your own Station; in Patna Station, you will not find even a single water-boy belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This is the position everywhere: I want to say this emphatically.

Mr. Mishra, would you admit that your Department has issued a circular to your Service Commission and other recruiting authorities that, in the case of recruitment of Muslims, not only a certificate from the District or First Class Magistrate about their identity and other qualifications but also certificates from some authorities about the history of their forefathers have to be produced? I want to know whether that circular is there or not. The other day Mr. Banerjee put this question categorically. I have also verified it. There is a standing circular in this respect that, in the case of recruitment of Muslims in the Railways, they will have to satisfy their *bona fide* not only by producing a certificate from First Class Magistrate but also by producing certificates from two MPs or MLAs.

regarding their antecedents. This practice is still there. So, I charge this Government that, whatever they might say, they are practising in all respects discrimination against the minority communities as per their own convenience. Because of this policy, what is happening now regarding employment? Everywhere they are raising the slogan 'Sons of the Soil'; only the sons of the soil will get employment. This is creating a bad atmosphere. You are talking of national integration and so many other things.

Now, because of this Government's policy...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Your Party is doing it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Our Party is fighting for the real cause, namely, removal of unemployment and poverty which are growing like anything. Our people have resisted the slogan.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Your leader, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, had to come out with a statement advising them not to do it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: So you see that our leaders have taken a stand which is against that principle, 'sons of the soil' in its parochial sense.

So, my point is that where does this question of unemployment lead the country to. I understand that now for Class IV you have to recruit from the locality. 'Locality' means from the areas surrounding the place of recruitment. That slogan is coming. So, ultimately, this policy is leading our country to more disintegration not only in respect of different communities but in respect of different States and even in respect of different districts and localities. So, the ultimate solution depends upon a thorough change in the economic and social structure of the country and unless the Government, this Government under Shrimati Gandhi, is thrown out, that is not possible....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have to go deep into the root cause and my point is that this Government must be removed from power.

In West Bengal, what is happening? I will conclude with one or two sentences. Government is not supplying the food. The price of every essential commodity is rising and unemployment is going up and the people have come on the streets protesting against the price rise and the Government's policies. A State-wise Bandh was observed on 27th only. Government is still callous and wants to carry on its discriminatory and anti-people policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your time. Now, please conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the time allotted to us?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of seven minutes you have taken 14 minutes, double the time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Who has decided that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya, please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: So, again coming to the problem of recruitment of minorities in Railways I will demand that the Minister must do away and abolish that circular which is there regarding the recruitment of Muslims in Railways. Regarding recruitment of new hands, I will say that there are thousands of casual and temporary hands and you must not bypass their claims for permanency.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I welcome this opportunity which has been afforded to this House to discuss this matter. This discussion is opportune



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

in one sense as there is an obligation cast on the Parliament and the Government to review from time to time the extent to which the different sections of the population of the country are enabled to share the opportunities of services and of the salaries. That review is to take place from time to time. Now, about 25 years have gone by after we became independent and the Constitution has been enacted. It will be seen from the Constitution that it is accepted as one of the essential things that in the matter of appointment a fair distribution should be ensured. This is clear from the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution, Articles 335 and 338. Article 16(4) says:

"Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Article 335 provides that the claims of the Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration. Article 338 enjoins on the President to appoint a Commission from time to time to go into the question as to how to safeguard the interests of the community, to identify the backward community, as such, and to devise ways and means and measures whereby backward communities and their interests would be protected and safeguarded.

I have quoted these Articles with one purpose in view. The founding-fathers of the Constitution had a fair concept as to how the benefits of the jobs in the services must be distributed among the different sections of the communities of this country.

We have seen that adequate measures are being taken from time to time to protect the interest of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But when we come to the question of the Railways, what we find is this. I would take up this category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the other minorities

and backward communities, whatever they may be called, because their problems are different. Before I place this problem in the proper perspective, I would like to point out that the Railways happen to be the major employer, one of the biggest employers, of the world. They have got, as per latest statistics, 17 lakhs employees. The total salary distributed is to the tune of Rs. 500 crores. The *per capita* salary is to the tune of Rs. 3,595 per year, a very substantial sum. It is essential that this Rs. 500 crores should be distributed in an equitable manner. In spite of the specific provisions, statistics show that the Scheduled Castes' and the Scheduled Tribes' interests are not well-protected. Their reserved quota is not made available to them. It is not because good intentions are not there, not because there are no rules or laws, not because there are no directives, not because the Government does not want that they should get their due quota. Time and again, the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been reminding that this must be done. Nevertheless it so happens that even in the lowest rung of the ladder their employment is not up to the mark. For Class I there is no reservation; I do not understand why there should not be reservation for them. Class II is being recruited from Class III and in that way it is seen that their interests would be protected. But so far as Class I is concerned there is not even a legal reservation. I speak subject to correction.

The point I am emphasising is this. In spite of these reservation provisions, they are not getting it. So, this is a matter which has got to be done into. You cannot blame the Government for that. Also, you cannot blame the Ministry for that. Somebody who is in charge of recruitment does not have his approach attuned to the spirit of the Constitution and to the spirit of the social justice that is expected of him. A revolution in mental approach has got to take place and if that does not take place, then those persons may organise themselves. Therefore, what the Ministry can do is this.

Shri Mishra is a person of repute, who can take decisions and as he has done in the other fields, he can implement his decision. And in his tenure of office he must ensure that the intentions of the Government are implemented fully and whoever does not implement the intentions of the Government, he should not be allowed to remain in office. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The officer must be told that no excuse shall be accepted. The officer must be told that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. You should ensure that so far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned.

Coming to the minority, I do not say that I mean the Muslim or Christian minority here. The Constitution does not speak of minorities in that sense. What we mean by that is only backwardness—social backwardness. Shri Bhattacharyya said that communism is coming in—Chinese method of communism is coming in here. When that comes in, then these problems would not arise. What does he mean by that? I do not know whether his intention by mentioning this is that if employment problem is tackled properly, the question of sharing in public employment does not at all arise here. If that is his intention, then I would beg to repudiate that because positions in public administration in the States Services or in the Railway Administration are not mere positions by which you get money. These are problems of power. Therefore, I say that it is not merely a question of sharing of employment but it is question of sharing of power only. Every citizen or every identifiable section must have the opportunity to share the power in the States. Real power does not come in by being Members of Parliament or by remaining as Members in the Railway Board. The real power rests with the bureaucracy—bureaucratic set-up. The sharing of power should be ensured. But, that shall not be equated merely with the question of employment problems. How can you ensure that all members of my community may be employed fully? Even if that is done I may submit that I will not be satisfied with that unless, of course, it is

ensured that I am given the proper share in administration of the country—sharing the posts of offices. What Shri Bhattacharyya was saying was only a confusion of thought. That is not the proper way of approach. See what the Constitution says. I think I have already read that out. In the matter of appointment to services and posts in the opinion of the State, if representation to services of any class or community is found to be not adequately represented, then the reservation could be provided for. This reservation is being provided for in different States. In my own State, Commissions were appointed and backward communities were identified in terms of Hindus, Muslims and in terms of other sections of different communities: For example, Ezhava is a community in Hindu. But, it is a backward community. And so the people belonging to this community are given some reservation. Similarly, Latin Catholics in the Christian community are a backward community. And they are identified as such. And so reservation is made for them. Muslim community for example is identified as a backward community. All this took place long long ago before the Muslim League came any where near power in Kerala. And so a provision was made for the reservation to this community. And this will continue and this can continue. I request Shri Mishra to consider this question as to whether under Article 338, the Government should or should not be persuaded to appoint a Commission in view of the discussions that have taken place here to identify which of the sections are backward. For the removal of the backwardness some provision should be made. Under the Constitution, the Government should also give some sort of a reservation for these people. So, this has got to be considered in that way. I may submit that we are now speaking of national integration. The members of every minority community are living in the full faith and hope that they are also part and parcel of this great country. I can take pride in saying that I belong to a community which can trace its beginning from the first century AD. I belong to the Christian community. Christianity is

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

not a foreign religion to India, but it was planted here even in the first century. So, we are part and parcel of this country. I am really proud to refer to the Constituent Assembly debates and to recall the statement made by the representative of our community to the effect that we shall not seek our protection under the provisions of any reservation, but in the good faith of the people of this country, and, therefore, there shall be no reservation for us in the provisions of the Constitution. I am not sorry that we made that statement. But let everybody behave in such a manner as to justify that faith that was put in the large population of this country.

As regards the Muslims, it is necessary that the eight crores of Muslims be given the feeling that they are part and parcel of this country. Vast masses of them are still blindly and completely and unreservedly putting their faith in this country and have cast their lot with this country. We have got to justify the faith that they have put in this country, and let us ensure that they are also given proper representation. If we find that there is some injustice, some so-called injustice, and some imbalance has taken place and if in spite of the best of our intentions, the Scheduled Castes are not being protected, then from that, I would go on to the conclusion that such imbalance as may be existing is not because of any ill intentions on the part of anybody. But in spite of that, what remains to be done is that every effort has got to be made to give them proper representation in the services, so as to remove this imbalance.

Taking advantage of this imbalance, communalism is now sought to be fanned, and communal organisations are growing fast and are sought to be built up, and murmurings are now being heard and we find that the Muslim League has started openly claiming that they are the same League which believed in the two-nation theory. Dangerous philosophies are now going ahead. Let us take note of them and see that nothing

will be given as an excuse to anybody to organise any section of the people in any part of the country in such a way as to hit what is vital to the nation, namely the vitality, the unity and the national integration of this country. In the name of liberty, let nobody be allowed to hit at national integration in this country. Let us take steps to curb the malady which is now coming to the surface. At the same time, let us also handle the fissiparous tendencies which may endanger the nation. That is the task which is now facing us. This discussion must enable the Government to face up to both the tasks, namely correcting the malady on the one hand and on the other, curbing the fissiparous tendencies. With that balanced approach, let us handle these problems and bring faith and hope and complete satisfaction to persons who by historical reasons are unfortunately placed in a backward position, and let us see that they are assured of their proper place in the comity of the community which constitutes the great people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought that between the two of them, Shri Ishaq Sambhali should have preference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We do not believe in that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to him.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल सदन में आया तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए बताया कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड इन्डिज का परमैटिज कितना है। कुरेशी महोदय जवाब दे रहे थे एक सप्लीमेंट्री का और उन्होंने कहा कि क्वागवन— शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 3.8 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड टाइम्ड 0.52 परसेंट

क्लास टू—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 3.5 परसेंट  
 शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 0.46 परसेंट । क्लास थ्री—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 8.71 परसेंट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 1.9 परसेंट । क्लास फोर—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 21.88 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 3.98 परसेंट । इससे साफ जाहिर है कि जितना परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का होना चाहिये वह भी रेलवे मिनिसट्री में नहीं है और जैसा मेरे मोअज़िज्ज दोस्त ने कहा कि इस परसेंटेज को पूरा करने की कोशिश क्या हो रही है वह कम से कम हमारे सामने जाहिर नहीं है । उसके बाद एक सवाल यह भी आया और मैं उसे कहना चाहता हूँ खास कर मिश्रा जी से कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट या एक जजमेंट जिस जजमेंट के अनुसार मिफ रैक्यूटमेंट में नहीं बल्कि प्रमोशन के मामले में भी उन को प्रैफरेंस दिया जाना चाहिये । उस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बावजूद भी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आज भी उस के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मिनिसटर आए और गए चाहे पेंगेंजर ट्रेन की मानिन्द या एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन की मानिन्द, लेकिन आज तक किसी ने भी उसको लागू क्यों नहीं किया ?

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या लोगों को सतोष हो जायेगा इस मामले में । क्या बिहार के हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को सतोष हो जाएगा, क्योंकि वहाँ के गवर्नर हमारे मोअज़िज्ज दोस्त भण्डारी साहब हैं, जो हरिजन हैं ।

श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : वह बुद्धिस्ट हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : पहले हरिजन थे, बाद में बुद्धिस्ट बन गए थे । वह हरिजनों के मामले में इस सदन में काफी रहनुमाई करते थे । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उन के रहते हुए भी उसी बिहार में आपने देखा कि 4 महिलाओं के साथ किस तरह का वर्ताव

हुआ । आज रेलवे मंत्रालय में बितने हरिजन बाम करते हैं, वहाँ मुसलमानों और दूसरी अकालियतों का क्या परसेंटेज है—उन की क्या हालत है—इस मामले पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं । उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठी हुई थीं, जिस दिन श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी और दूसरे लोगों ने इस सवाल को उठाया था कि किस तरह का वर्ताव हरिजन बहनों के साथ हुआ है । प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद भी एक माता हैं, लेकिन वह खामोश रही, वह उठकर कह सकती थी कि जिसने ऐसा वर्ताव किया है, उस के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त बायबाई की जाएगी । लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा । मैं इस लिये इस चीज को कह रहा हूँ कि जब इस चीज पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं—क्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के प्रति जो सहानुभूति हम लोग यहाँ दिखा रहे हैं या सुनार दिखाती क्या बायबाई उतना हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब स्कूल और बालिकाओं में भरत होती है, मैं जानता हूँ हजारों बच्चे जिनके पैरों में नजूते हैं नबदन पर डीब से कपड़ा है, घंटों खड़े रहते हैं, एक शिफानिष लेने के लिये कि उन के पिता की ग्रामदनी 150 रु० माहवार से कम है । मुझे लोगों ने कहा था कि आख बन्द बन्द दस्तखत कर देते हैं, बेरीफाई नहीं करते हैं कि इस के पिता की ग्रामदनी बायबाई 150 रु० माहवार से कम है मैंने जवाब दिया था कि ऐसे कोई माता-पिता नहीं हैं, जिनकी ग्रामदनी 150 रु० माहवार से उधादा हो, अपने बच्चों को जूता खरीद कर न दें, अच्छा कपड़ा न बनवा कर उस के नंगे बदन, उस के नंगे पैर, उसकी घंसी हुई आँखें इस बात को जाहिर करती हैं कि उस की ग्रामदनी 150 रु० नहीं हो सकती ।

आप सारी मिनिसट्रिज का देखें डिफेंस मिनिसट्री को देखें, मैं भी 20 साल काम करता

[श्री. एस० एम० बैनर्जी]

रहा हूँ, कानपुर के कारखाने में काम किया है, वहाँ पर जो क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के अफसर आते थे, वे कभी भी हरिजन नहीं होते थे—यह नाइन्साली दूर की आँख।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं उन अकलियतों की बात करना चाहता हूँ, जिन के बारे में काफी बात यहाँ पर की गई है—मुसलमानों की बात। मेरे मौजूजिम दोस्त चौधरी साहब ने इस को उठाया था और हम लोगों ने उन की तर्जुमानी की। मुझे मालूम है जब हमारे मुसलमान नौजवान, जो बेकार हैं, बेबस हैं, बेकसी की हालत में हैं, परेशान हैं, जब वह मुजाहरे कर रहे थे कि उन को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये, तो उन को तसल्ली देने की कोशिश की गई, यह कह कर कि मरहूम डा० जाकिर हुसैन मुसलमान हैं और वह सद्देजम्हूरिया है। तो उन्होंने इस कर कहा था, हम को सद्देजम्हूरिया नहीं चाहिये, हम को तो क्लास 2 और 3 की नौकरी चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों मुसलमान नौजवान बेकार हैं, बी० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद, एम० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद, इन्जीनियरिंग पास करने के बाद भी बेकार हैं, क्या अकबर अली खाँ साहब, जो मुसलमान हैं, उनके गवर्नर बन जाने से, न मुसलमान बेकार नौजवान की सारी परेशानी दूर हो जायेगी? वह तो यही कहेंगे कि अकबर अली खाँ साहब को वापस ले जाइये, हम को नौकरी दिलवाइये।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि रेलवे कमिशनरों के दो चेयरमैन मुसलमान हैं—लेकिन उस से क्या फायदा हुआ? रेल भवन में कुरेशी साहब, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, मुसलमान हैं—लेकिन उसका क्या फायदा हुआ, क्या किसी चपरासी को नौकरी मिली किसी क्लास 3 की नौकरी मिली। इस लिये आज जो अफ्रीकीयार्ड-फील्डिंग मुसल-

मानों में हैं, उस को दूर करना होगा। मैं यह बात साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। धीरे-धीरे भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा—अगर हमारे देश में सोशलिज्म आये तो उस के बाद यह सवाल नहीं रहेगा कि हिन्दू को नौकरी मिले या मुसलमान को नौकरी मिले। क्योंकि आज नौकरी कम है, कैंडिडेट्स ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए यह समस्या है। आप जानते हैं—अगर 17 एल० डी० सी० की पोस्ट्स हों तो कम से कम 17 हजार एप्लीकेशनज आती हैं, परेशान हो जाते हैं। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का नाम बदल देना चाहिये—

If there is no employment, what is the use of the Employment Exchange?

इस वक्त मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ—सेक्रेटेरियट के बारे में। कुरेशी साहब ने रेलवे के कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं, मैं उन के साथ कम्पैरिजन करना चाहता हूँ—

Information available on the 1st May, 1971 is given below.

मैं ये दिल्ली की इन्फॉर्मेशन दे रहा हूँ जो प्रधान मंत्री जी, मिनिस्टर और तमाम मंत्रियों की आँखों के नीचे से गुजरते हैं।

In the Central Secretariat Services, the figures are :

	Total number of persons in position	Number of Muslims among them
Selection Grade I	140	2
Grade I . . .	395	5
Section Officers	1666	12
Assistants . . .	4507	19
Selection Grade	130	Nil
Grade I . . .	195	Nil

Total number of persons in position Number of Muslims among them

Grade II	1954	7
Grade III	1326	1
Upper Division	2511	9
Lower Division	6585	30
Class IV	5381	39

मुझे बतनाइये—हम सरेजम्हूरिया की बात करें, राज्यपाल की बात करें, कमीशन के चैबरमैन की बात करें तो उससे क्या नतीजा निकरेगा। हमारा मुसलमान गरीब है, हमारा हिन्दू गरीब है, उसके घर में भगवान भी आना चाहें तो रोट्टी और कपड़े की शकल में आयें, बरना भगवान मस्जिद और मन्दिर में ही रहें, उन के आने की जरूरत नहीं है।

हम चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये कम से कम एक कमीशन तो है, कम से कम एक कमीशन तो है निम्बिस्टिक माइनोरिटीज के लिये, उसी तरह से अदर-माइनोरिटीज की हालत को देखने के लिये एक कमीशन की नियुक्ति की जाये।

दूसरे—उत्तर प्रदेश में मुसलमानों की एक बैकवर्ड क्लास है—ग्रनसार, इसी तरह से मोमिन हैं, ये तमाम लोग बैकवर्ड क्लास माने जाते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी स्टेट्स में नहीं माने जाते हैं, जैसे बंगाल में नहीं माने जाते हैं। बिहार के बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं है.....

रैल मंत्रों (श्री सलित नारायण निंब) : बिहार में बैकवर्ड क्लास में हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मिश्रा जी कह रहे हैं तो ठीक होगा। पिछले दिनों कुछ छानबीन करने की कोशिश की तो मालूम हुआ कि केरल में अर्द्ध दरजा से, तामिलनाडु में भी, एन्टायर मुस्लिम कम्यूनिटी बैकवर्ड कम्यूनिटी मानी जाती है। इस लिये नहीं कि बैकवर्ड हैं, उन को तालीम दी गई है, लेकिन इतनी गरीबी है कि जो दशा आज इस देश में हजिजनों, शेड्यूल्ड

कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है वही हालत उन की है, वहां भूख और प्यास की लड़ाई होती रहती है। हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान आज बहुत गरीब है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दू अमीर हैं, यह सकार अगर रही तो एक दिन सब बराबर हो जायेंगे, कोई नहीं रहेगा। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का नौकरियों में प्रोपर रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, एडीक्वेट रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो।

अभी मेरे एक मित्रजिज दोस्त कांस्टीचूशन का सहारा लेकर कह रहे थे कि कांस्टीचूशन के आधार पर यह कैसे होगा, लेकिन मैंने प्रपोजेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेशन की बात नहीं कही है, मैं तो नैटल रिजर्जेशन की बात कह रहा हूँ—इस फर्क को दूर कीजिए। आप अपने अफसरान को कहिये—उन के दिमागों में जो फिर्तपरस्ती की बू है, उस को हटा दें। मैं जानता हूँ—वह सर्कुलर निकलेगा—कि मुसलमान अगर डिफेंस के किसी इदारे में, रेलवे में भर्ती होता है, अगर कोई हिन्दू भर्ती होता है तो दो गजेटेड अफसर या एम० पी०, एम० एल० एज सर्टिफिकेट दे दें तो उस को नौकरी मिल जायेगी, लेकिन मुसलमान की टुटबुल बतानी देशभक्ति का सबूत वह कांस्टेबल देगा जो इन्कवायरी करने जायेगा देहात में उस की रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब उस को नौकरी मिलेगी। तो आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान के बाद, अदुल हनीद की कुर्बानी के बाद क्या मुसलमान की देशभक्ति कानोटी पर कसी जा रही है? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर यह सर्कुलर है, मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि ऐसा कोई सर्कुलर नहीं है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेटरी आर्डर है तो उस को निकाल दें और मुसलमानों का एडोकेट रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये, क्रिश्चियन्स का होना चाहिए, मुसलमानों के दिमाग जो इन्सेन्सिबिलिटी की फीलिंग है, बेकारी में फंसे हैं उन को अगर यकीन हो जायेगा कि जो नौकरी बैनर्जी के लड़के को मिलेगी तो इसहाक सम्भली के लड़के को भी

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

मिनेगी, इसलिए नहीं कि वह एम० पी० के लड़के हैं, बल्कि इसलिये कि भारत के नागरिक हैं और मुसीबत के समय एक होकर दुश्मन के खिलाफ लड़ें, चाहे चीन हो या पाकिस्तान, तो इससे नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन को बल मिलेगा। इसलिए देशभक्ति के आधार पर उन की एप्लीकेशन रिजैक्ट न की जाये।

सिर्फ यह कि चैयरमैन बना दे, या गवर्नर बना दें, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। ये ग्रान्टिमेंटल पोस्ट्स हैं। उन से विदेशी खुश हो सकते हैं। लेकिन देश के गरीब और बेकार मुसलमानों के सामने नौकरी घानी चाहिये। और नौकरी जब तक नहीं आयेगी उन को विश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक कमिशन और माइनारिटीज नियुक्त किया जाये और उन को एंडीकेंट रिप्रजेंटेशन दिया जाये तथा उन के दिल में डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी आर्डर के बारे में जो खतरा है उस को निकाल दिया जाये। सरकार का जो इरादा है वह पाक हो सकता है, लेकिन जो हुकम की तानील कर रहे हैं वह मही तरीके से नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिये चाहे शेड्यूल कास्ट्स हों, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स हों या अकलियत के मुसलमान हों या क्रिश्चियन्स हों या माननीय पीलू मोदी जैसे पारसी भी हों, उन को एंडीकेंट रिप्रजेंटेशन मिलना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मुसलमान के दिमाग से इनसेक्स्योरिटी का फीलिंग निकाल दें। इन तमाम चीजों का जबाब मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी दें।

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga):**  
On a point of clarification, I want to know exactly what it is about. Is it about the backward communities among the minorities or about minorities as a whole?

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** माइनारिटी ऐज ए होल। मैं आप के क्वेश्चन को प्लीड कर रहा हूँ।

इसलिए मैं फिर कहूंगा कि तर्क का जबाब तर्क से न दें, बल्कि अपने में जो खामियां हैं उन को दूर करके नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की भावना को सामने रख कर माइनारिटीज को विश्वास दिलायें तो उन के हितों की हिफाजत होगी।

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Dhubri):** One of the greatest men of the world, Pandit Nehru said in his autobiography that no minority however determined it may be can progress without the good will of the majority and that no determined minority can be exterminated by the majority however determined it may be. My purpose in taking part in this debate is to earn the good will and sympathy of the majority to whatever section of the nation they may belong to or to whatever party they may belong to for the solution of the serious problem which brooks no delay. In the course of my speech, if I refer to Muslims, may I beseech very humbly my hon. Friends in this House not to misunderstand me. I am a Congress-man and a Congress-legislator continuously from 1932 for the last 21 years and I am in Congress because I believed and I still believe that it would bring socialism and equality and ensure social justice. In fact not only in the Preamble, but also in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles Chapters of the Constitution we had assured that justice, social economic and political would be given unto our people. And, that is through a democratic republic, not dictatorship, whether limited or unlimited.

I have got great faith in the secular character of the overwhelming majority of the people of my country. I recall with gratefulness that the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, gave his life for the cause of the Muslims of this country. Three of our Prime Ministers—Pandit Nehru, Shastriji and Shrimati Gandhi—had been and has been working ceaselessly for ensuring national integration. I know in this House the overwhelming majority of members are genuinely concerned about minorities, particularly Muslims. Otherwise, my friends Shri

Satpal Kapur and Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha would not have put Oral Question No. 24 on 24-7-73 and such a large number of friends belonging to all sections of the House would not have expressed their deep sympathies for the minorities by putting supplementaries for 45 minutes and ultimately bring this motion before the House for a discussion in order to help the minorities. In this House, there is the illustrious Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, who had worked for national integration all through her life and my God, to what a cost—she is almost without a skull today. I pay my tributes to these friends whose names I have mentioned and also those who had shown their sympathy on 24th July and today for the cause of the minorities including Muslims.

Even then I must confess that when this Question No. 24 came up for supplementaries on 24-7-73, I was slightly agitated. Why? I know my friend Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra as a good, well meaning person and if the Railway Department today is in the dock, it is not for him alone, as he had taken charge of it only the other day. I know that he had been preceded by several other Railway Ministers after independence. I also know that the position of Muslims and other minorities are no better in any other Departments of the Government of India and in almost all the States.

What agitated me was, the Minister said and I quote him as to what he had said referring to minorities, Muslims and Christians:—

"A few weeks back we went through the figures and we were not satisfied with them."

That means, his Ministry had the figures about Muslims and other minority employees, but he would not give the figure to the House. He evaded. That means, the figure is so miserably low that he was probably feeling rather awkward to tell the House and the world at large about it. Discrimination was alleged by several members like Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Piloo Mody, my esteemed colleague Shri A. P. Sharma and others including myself. He denied it and said that there were two

Chairmen in the Railway Service Commissions. Firstly, factually it is wrong. There is only one Chairman, not two. Secondly, the Chairman has to decide matters according to the wishes of the majority of the members of that commission. Thirdly, class IV employees, who consist of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, messengers, gatemen, chaprasis etc., numbering more than seven lakhs in the Indian Railways, they are not recruited by these Commissions. Let him kindly say—and I hope he is prepared to do it as requested by us on that day—that out of 51472 Class III employees and nearly eight lakhs of class IV employees how many are Muslims, Christians, Scheduled Castes and Tribals, as these are some of the minorities in this country. If anybody wants to add the names of any other minorities, I have no objection to it. I am deeply concerned about it because if the nation is to be strong, if it is to be integrated, then everyone has to have a sense of participation. If one limb is weak, the whole body is weak. I hope he is conscious of this fact.

Let him tell the House that despite one Muslim Chairman—not two as he has said—is it not true that on 31-3-71 out of 7,000 Class I and Class II employees in the railways there were only 150 Muslims, forming a miserable 2.14 per cent? Today the number of officers in Class I and II has gone up from 7,000 to 8,216, but the percentage of Muslims, as far as I know, has gone further down from 2.14 per cent. If he questions it, let him give the correct number and the correct percentage. I say so, because my information may not be correct because I have to gather it from odd people and different newspapers. I asked him a supplementary question as the Minister holds his office in the Rail Bhavan to tell as to whether it was true that out of the thousands of employees right from liftman, chaprasi etc. to officers and members of the Railway Board there are no Muslims and, even if there be any at all, their percentage would not be more than 0.05 per cent in the Rail Bhavan. Let him give the figure now and disprove me. I have before me the Telephone Directory of the capital city of Delhi of which we are proud. Pages 466 to 468 give the names from Minister



[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

to Section Officers of those having telephones. Out of 534 or so officers named therein I find five Muslim names, including that of my esteemed friend, Shri Qureshi, Deputy Minister. This is in the Rail Bhavan.

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar):** Not even a Scheduled Caste.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I cannot know by designation who is a Scheduled Caste. Even in the personal staff of the two Ministers, there is not a single Muslim. My only comment will be: Charity begins at home.

Certainly, the employees below Section Officers, like Assistants, Chaprasis, Liftmen, etc. in the Rail Bhavan are not in the telephone list. They run into thousands. If I, therefore, say, the Muslim community represents 0.05 per cent in the Rail Bhavan, am I wrong? If the hon. Members or at least some of the hon. Members charge you for discrimination, are they wrong?

Now, the pages 513—515 of the Delhi Telephone Directory contain the list of telephone holders in the Railways in Delhi. This is probably outside the Rail Bhavan. They are the officers in the Railways. There are about 611 telephones listed in the name of different persons. Of these, would you believe, I have found only 3 Muslim names?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Thank God!

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Somebody has said, Thank God! I say, Amen! It strikes a percentage of 0.49. Yet the Minister said that there was no discrimination. I hope, he will not repeat it today and make himself.... I do not complete the sentence.

Let him say, out of about 8 lakhs Class IV employees, how many are Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Janerjee, just now quoted a reply given by the Home Minister about the Central Secretariat people as it stood on 1st May, 1971.

The Central Secretariat people include the Railway people also. As my time is limited, I will not give the break-up. But I can tell you—it includes the Lower Division Clerks also;—out of 19,379 employees, the total number of Muslims are 85. He did not read the foot-note saying, Out of the Chaprasis belonging to Class IV, numbering 5381, the Muslim community's share is 39.

Then, the hon. Minister said that he had given directions for giving adequate representation to the minorities and that the details would be worked out by the Railway Board and the various recruiting officers. What a pity! The Indian Constitution has given that direction, to do justice, social and economic, as has been said by my several friends including myself, to the people. Most of the people in whose hands the minorities have been reduced to bones and ashes, as the figures show, they are entrusted to do justice to these people by working out details in preference to their sons, their nephews, by setting out of nepotism and their corrupt empire. I want to know precisely what instructions and details will be or has been given by the Government for these minorities to get their due share in the Railway services and within what time.

This problem of discrimination in services has become a serious problem, not only in the States but in the Government of India also. Some figures have already been given by Shri Samar Guha, as they stood on 31-3-71. It will shock the conscience of the nation. About four months or so back, a deputation gave me the very same figures. I passed them on to the Prime Minister with a letter. She has not written back to me till today that they are wrong figures. I will place a copy of that in the Library and hand over a copy to my esteemed friend, Shri L. N. Mishra, so that he can pass it on again to the Minister of Home Affairs. One friend was asking what did I do. On 31-3-1971, I was not even a few months' old as Minister. Even then this document will show the highest percentage of Muslims has been in the Ministry of Industrial Development, which is five per

289 Railway jobs for SRAVANA 9, 1895 (SAKA) Minorities (Dis.) 290  
cent as against Education 0 per cent, Law 0 per cent, Parliament Affairs 0 per cent, Defence 0.7 per cent—the Defence Services which had the honour of having Abdul Hamid, Gen. Usman and Gen. Sheikh, who made supreme sacrifices for this country in the war against Pakistan.

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it you have these figures so ready on hand?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: These figures came in the newspapers. I gave these very figures to the Prime Minister about four months ago with a covering letter, but till today the Prime Minister has not written back to me saying that these figures are wrong. I am placing a copy of it, as I said, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the Table of the House and I will be passing on one copy to my friend, Shri L. N. Mishra. Let them check up and say that these figures are wrong; let them give the correct figures; I have no objection....

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: What did you do when you were the Minister of Industrial Development? How many Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities were taken?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I was Minister only for 14 months. (Interruptions) I was not unjust. Nobody ever brought any charge of discrimination against me.

My friend, Mr. Stephen, spoke about the debate in the Constituent Assembly. I recall before the House, the representative of the Indian Muslims in the Constituent Assembly, Sir Mohd. Sadullah, and the other Muslim representatives voluntarily gave up the demand for reservation for Muslims in services in the Constitution of India. Today also we are not asking for reservation but for justice. But if one limb is weak, the whole body

becomes weak. If you say that there is no discrimination, what have you done in the shape of scholarship, training and other facilities to help them to come up and to get into the services? The average intake of Muslim in the IAS and IFA is one man or half a man per year out of nearly 200 or so who are recruited each year. Do not force them to be in the hands of the politicians who would lure them to demand reservation. I am not in favour of reservation.

I, therefore, appeal to the House and through the House to the Government and the nation to avoid such a catastrophe by meting out generous treatment to all the minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About the paper you wanted to lay\* on the Table, you can hand it over to me for examination.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता, यदि इस विवाद का दायरग केवल रेलवे मंत्रालय तक सीमित न रहता। नौकरियों का प्रश्न केवल एक मंत्रालय का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह भी जरूरी था कि जो प्रस्ताव सदन के विचाराधीन है, उस में परिगणित जातियों और परिगणित जन-जातियों के सवाल को भी प्रमुखता के साथ रखा जाता।

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, हमारे संविधान के मूल अधिकारों में इस बात की गारंटी की गई है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में सभी नागरिकों के लिए अवसर की समता होगी। संविधान में यह भी कहा गया है कि "केवल धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग, उदभव, जन्म-स्थान, निवास श्रवण इन में से किसी के आधार

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.  
1206 LS—10.

### [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पर किसी नागरिक के लिये राज्याधीन किसी नौकरी या पद के विषय में न अपात्रता होगी और न विभेद किया जायेगा।" यदि किसी नागरिक के साथ मजहब, भाषा, प्रदेश या जन्म के आधार पर भेदभाव किया जाता है, तो वह संविधान का उल्लंघन है और उस नागरिक को अधिकार है कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था को चुनौती दे सके, अदालतों का दरवाजा खट-खटा सके।

सब नागरिकों की समता कोई इस संविधान की ही देन नहीं है। वस्तुतः इस देश में कभी उपासना पद्धति के आधार पर भेदभाव या पक्षपात करने की परम्परा नहीं रही है। यहाँ तो इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि यद्यपि सत्य एक है, किन्तु विद्वान लोग भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में उस की व्याख्या कर सकते हैं—परमेश्वर एक है, किन्तु उस की प्राप्ति के अलग अलग मार्ग हो सकते हैं।

इस लिए 1947 के बाद, जब मजहब के आधार पर भारत का विभाजन हुआ था, हम ने एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य के निर्माण का फैसला किया। इस देश में बहुमंथ्या यदि चाहती, तो वह ऐसा संविधान बना सकती थी, जिस में भेदभाव होता, या पक्षपात होता। लेकिन वह न केवल हमारी स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम की भावना के प्रतिकूल होता, बल्कि वह हमारे जीवन मूल्यों और हमारे सांस्कृतिक आदर्शों के भी खिलाफ होता।

प्रश्न यह है कि संविधान पर अमल किया जा रहा है या नहीं। यदि किसी के साथ इस लिए भेदभाव हो रहा है कि वह मसलमान है, तो भेदभाव शलत है, अनुचित है, असंवैधानिक है, अन्यायमूलक है और हमारी संस्कृति के भी खिलाफ है। अभी कुछ आंकड़े दिने गये और वे चौकाने वाले हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इन आंकड़ों से यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि कोई भेदभाव है, क्योंकि भेद-

भाव सिद्ध करने के लिए हमें सारे मामले में ज़रा और गहराई से जाना पड़ेगा। अच्छा होता, अगर श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी—उन्होंने अच्छा भाषण दिया है; उस दिन वह ज़रा उत्तेजना में थे—कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण भी सामने लाते कि किसी व्यक्ति को केवल इसलिए नहीं लिया गया कि वह एक विशेष मजहब को मानने वाला था। अगर ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, तो वे सारे शासन के लिए कलंक हैं, सारे देश के लिए कलंक हैं।

हम मजहब जाति जन्म या भाषा के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं चाहते और अगर भेदभाव हो रहा है तो उस का निराकरण होना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान ने केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की है। खेद का विषय है कि वह रिजर्वेशन भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। अभी आप जब बोल रहे थे तो कह रहे थे कि प्रथम श्रेणी में रिजर्वेशन है या नहीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि रिजर्वेशन है—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए पन्द्रह प्रतिशत और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए साठे भाग प्रतिशत—

—Direct recruitment on All India basis by open competition through the UPSC or by means of open competition tests to be held by any other authority: Scheduled Castes 15 per cent; Scheduled Tribes 7 1/2 per cent reservation.

यह मैं सरकारी प्रकाशन से पढ़ रहा हूँ। स्पष्टतः प्रथम श्रेणी में रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन इस रिजर्वेशन की तुलना में जो नियुक्तियाँ हुई हैं वह निराशाजनक हैं।

मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि योग्यता के स्तर को बनाए रखते हुए इस संरक्षण को भरने के लिए अधिकारी नहीं मिल सकते। प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। इस दिशा में एक अभियान करना जरूरी है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि अभी जितना रिजर्वेशन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए पूरा नहीं हुआ है, जो स्थान खाली पड़े हैं, उन को भरने के लिए आप एक विशय अभियान

चलाइए, नई भर्ती करिए जो योग्यता का विचार कर के उन को ले ।

जैसा कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि क्लान फोर एम्प्लॉयज के लिए योग्यता का कोई बड़ा प्रश्न नहीं है । आप को मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा, रेल मंत्रालय में क्या हो रहा है, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी के सदस्य के नाते हम लोग दौरा कर रहे थे । मुझे एक कंटेरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के इंस्पेक्टर मिले । वह शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के हैं । वह कंटेरिंग में, पाकशास्त्र में पारंगत हैं । घटरम व्यंजन बनाने में निपुण हैं । राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति और रेल मंत्री महोदय, इन के प्रशंसापत्र उन्हें प्राप्त हैं । लेकिन वह क्लास थी में सड़ रहे हैं । जब वह क्लास टू में जाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उन सं कहा जाता है कि बी० ए० का सर्टिफिकेट दिखाओ । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्लास टू में जाने के लिए बी० ए० के सर्टिफिकेट की क्या जरूरत है । कंटेरिंग और बी० ए० के सर्टिफिकेट का क्या सम्बन्ध है । क्या बी० ए० के सर्टिफिकेट को मंजूरी में डालकर या अचार का भाग बनाकर रेल मंत्री को परोसा जायेगा । वह अधिकारी मुझे मिले तो बड़े द्रवित हृदय से उन्होंने कहा कि मैं परिगणित जाति का हूँ मुझे मंदिर पास करने का भी मौका मिला तो मैं बी० ए० का सर्टिफिकेट कहाँ से ला सकता हूँ ? लेकिन मैं क्लास थी में काम कर रहा हूँ, क्लास टू में मुझे जाना चाहिए । मेरी कंटेरिंग में योग्यता देखी जाये । लेकिन वह नहीं देखी जाती है । मैं चाहूँगा कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इस मामले को देखें । इस तरह से बहुत से मामले हैं । शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए संरक्षण व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन उसे पूरा करने के लिए प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है । इस संबंध में ध्यान देना होगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए आप ने भी उल्लेख किया था, हमारे

संबिधान में विशेष व्यवस्था है । मुझे खिन्नायत है सरकार से कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय अगर चाहें तो आर्टिकल 340 के अंतर्गत कुछ बगों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित कर सकते हैं । काका कालेलकर कमिशन के प्रतिवेदन में इस तरह की सिफारिशें भी की गई थी । शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा और जो लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन्हें भी नीकरियों में स्थान दिए जा सकते हैं, अगर उन्हें पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित कर दिया जाये और आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर उन को प्राथमिकताएं दी जा सकती हैं । कई राज्यों के बारे में उल्लेख हुआ कि वहां ऐसा किया गया है । केन्द्र में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है । काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई है । उस के अनुसार बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज की लिस्ट नहीं बनाई गई । जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं उन्हें प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ।

अब मैं एक नाजुक मामले पर आना चाहता हूँ । माइनारिटीज का क्या मतलब है ? मैं लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज समझ सकता हूँ जैसे असम में बंगला भाषा भाषी एक भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक हैं । मैं रलीजस माइनारिटीज भी समझ सकता हूँ जिन का मजहब अलग है, जिन की उपासना पद्धति के अधिकार की रक्षा होनी चाहिए । कानून के सामने समान व्यवहार मिलना चाहिए । और पोलिटिकल माइनारिटी में तो हम लोग हैं ही । यह पोलिटिकल मेजायिटी हमारे साथ कैसा व्यवहार कर रही है, सभापित महोदय, आप जानते हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि नीकरियों के सवाल को हम किस नज़र से देखें ? अभी हमारे मित्र श्री मोईनुल हक चौधरी मुसलमानों की बात कर रहे थे । आप जब बोल रहे थे आपने ईसाइयों की बात की । हमारे देश में सिख भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं । पारसी भी.....

श्री पोलू मोदी (गोवरा) : खबरदार ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सभापति जी मैं चाहूंगा कि श्रीर माइनारिटीज भी यही रवैया अपनाएं ।

जैन भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं, बौद्ध भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं, पंजाब में आर्यसमाजियों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार दिलाने के लिए अल्पसंख्यक घोषित किया है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटी है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मगर वे आर्य समाजी हैं । पंजाब में आर्य समाजी अल्पसंख्यक हैं । जम्मू काश्मीर में हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यक हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में बहुसंख्यक कौन हैं ? यह देश तो माइनारिटीज का देश मालूम होता है । हम में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो हृदय पर हाथ रख कर यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि हम हिन्दू हैं और हमें हिन्दू कहने में गर्व का अनुभव होता है ? हम भारतीय हैं, यह गर्व का विषय है । लेकिन हम काश्मीरी हैं, हम तमिल हैं, हम कन्नड़ हैं, हम ब्राह्मण हैं, हम क्षत्रिय हैं, हम वैश्य हैं, ..... (व्यवधान) ..... ब्राह्मणों में भी वाजपेयी हैं... (व्यवधान) ..... चित पावन हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइनारिटी और मेजारिटी के सवाल को हम किस सीमा तक ले जाना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं बताता हूँ वाजपेयी जी को कि हरिजन जो है वह अपने को हिन्दू मानता है लेकिन ये नहीं मानते हैं । इन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दू कौन है तो मैं बताता हूँ कि हरिजन अपने को हिन्दू मानता है, पर वाजपेयी जी अपने को नहीं मानते हैं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** हम तो मानते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, माइनारिटी और मेजारिटी के सवाल को देखने के दृष्टिकोण को हमें स्वस्थ बनाना पड़ेगा । जिन को उचित

शिकायतें हैं वह दूर होनी चाहिए, भेदभाव किसी के साथ स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता । मजहब जन्म या जाति के आधार पर पक्षपात का भी समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता । अगर किसी व्यक्ति को इसलिए नौकरी में नहीं रखा जाता कि वह मुसलमान है तो वह गलत है । लेकिन क्या किसी व्यक्ति को केवल इसीलिए नौकरी में रखा जाये कि वह मुसलमान है ?

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री चौधरी ने कहा कि वह रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते । लेकिन मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष रिजर्वेशन की बात कर रहे हैं । आखिर जब रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि अप्रोप्रिएट, इयू या फंयर रेप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, उस दिन भी मैंने यह प्रश्न खड़ा किया था कि उस की कसौटी क्या होगी ? कब आप कहेंगे कि अप्रोप्रिएट हो गया ? कब कहेंगे कि इयू रेप्रेजेंटेशन हो गया ? क्या उस को जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों से तुलना कर के नहीं देखा जायेगा ? क्या प्रोपोर्शनल रेप्रेजेंटेशन इस में से नहीं निकलेगा ? अगर नहीं निकलेगा तो कोई चिन्ता का कारण नहीं है । आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि जो उपेक्षित हैं, अभी तक जिन को नौकरियों में स्थान नहीं मिले हैं वह स्थान पाएं । समाज के किसी वर्ग में यह भाव नहीं होना चाहिए कि उस के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, उस को शक की नजर से देखा जाता है, सरकारी नौकरियों के दरवाजे उस के लिए बन्द हैं । लेकिन कहीं न कहीं लक्ष्मण रेखा खींचनी पड़ेगी कि हम वहां तक जा सकते हैं और उस के आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं । अगर लक्ष्मण रेखा का उलंघन कर के जायेंगे तो फिर साम्प्रदायिकता का रावण इस हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को ग्रस लेगा, इस का अपहरण कर लेगा । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींची जायें ।

मैं एक बात और कहूंगा—नौकरियों का सवाल मूलतः आर्थिक सवाल है ।

नौकरियां कम हैं और नौकरियां मांगने वाले ज्यादा हैं। साढ़े चार करोड़ बेकार हैं, लेकिन जब बढ़ती हुई बेकारी में किसी वर्ग के साथ भेदभाव होता है तो जो कट्टरपंथी नेतृत्व है, वह उस का लाभ उठाता है। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि हमारे बहुत से मुसलमान भाई गुमराह किये जा रहे होंगे, उन को कहा जा रहा होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे लिये जगह नहीं है और हां सकता है वे ऐसा कहने वालों के पीछे चले जायें, लेकिन इसके लिये मैं केवल उन को दोष नहीं दूंगा, दोषी तो हम हैं। इसलिये नौकरियों के अवसर बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे और देश की आर्थिक और औद्योगिक प्रगति में तेजी लानी पड़ेगी।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम नौकरियों का विचार करते समय राजनीति को न आने दें। आज राजनीतिक दलों को किसी विशेष वर्ग के वोट प्राप्त करने की होंड़ में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यह होंड़ खतरनाक होंड़ है, यह वोट दे सकती है, मगर यह देश को नहीं बना सकती। एक बार देश ने साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर विभाजः की विभीषिका देखी है। मुझे आश्चर्य है और सत्तारुढ़ दल से हमारे श्री मुद्गुलहक चौधरी साहब के भाषण पर—उन्होंने कहा—मंडित जी ठीक थे, शास्त्री जी का राज-काज अच्छा चला, इन्दिरा जी भी दूध की धुली हुई हैं, लेकिन फिर कहते हैं कि भेद-भाव हो रहा है—मैं पूछता हूं कि फिर यह भेदभाव कौन कर रहा है, क्या भारतीय जनसंघ कर रहा है—ये दोनों बातें साथ नहीं चल सकती.....

**श्री मुद्गुलहक चौधरी :** मैंने यह नहीं कहा था, आप ने गलत सुना है। अगर आप चाहें तो दोबारा हिन्दी में बतला दूं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मेरा निवेदन है—जैसा आप ने भी दोहराया है, यह मामला बहुत नाजुक है। यह पाटियों का सवाल नहीं है—यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बन गया

है। अगर हमारे कुछ मित्र अनुभव करते हैं कि मजहब के आधार पर भेदभाव होता है, तो उस की जांच होनी चाहिये, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार हूं। हम किसी भी तरह के भेदभाव के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं—चुनाव में वोट लेने के लिये हमारे सत्ता कांग्रेस के लोग मुसलमान भाइयों के साथ बहुत सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं, मगर उन्हें हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते नहीं देखते, इन्सान के नाते नहीं देखते हैं, खाली वोटर के नाते देखते हैं और वोटर भी फुटकर नहीं, थोक में देखते हैं, थोक वोटों का भुगतान चाहते हैं, साम्प्रदायिक नेतृत्व के साथ समझौता करते हैं, केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ सरकार बना कर सारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता के जहर को फैलाने का पाप करते हैं—यह तरीका नहीं है मुसलमानों को राष्ट्र की मुख्य-धारा में लाने का, उन के प्रति होने वाले अन्याय को मिटाने का। हम पहले राष्ट्रवाद के आधार पर आगे बढ़ें और फिर यदि वहीं भेदभाव या पक्षपात है तो उस को मिटाने के लिये तैयार हों। तब इस काम में मैं और मेरा दल आप का साथ देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

**श्री बी० बी० मौर्य (हापुड़) :** आदरणीय सभापति जी, हजारों वर्षों की वर्ण-व्यवस्था और सैकड़ों वर्षों की गुलामी ने देश के अतिसर्वहारा शोषित समाज को पीछे छोड़ दिया। उस का लगातार शोषण होता रहा, वर्ण-व्यवस्था के आधार पर होता रहा, दास्ता की जंजीरों में बंधे हुए समाज का शोषण होता रहा, लेकिन जैसे ही देश आजाद हुआ, देश के नेताओं ने, देश के संविधान के विधाताओं ने एक विशेष व्यवस्था इस देश के अतिसर्वहारा समाज के लिये रखी। मैं अपने विचारों को रखने से पहले इस सदन के सदस्यों को बतला देना चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी भी तरह की विशेष व्यवस्था या कोई विशेष सुविधा किसी भी समाज को कानून के आधार पर मिले, इस में विश्वास

[श्री बी० पी० मौय्य]

नहीं करता हूँ। कभी भी किसी समाज को हमेशा के लिये अपाहिज बना कर नहीं चलाया जा सकता, इस के लिये कोई न कोई समय निश्चित होना चाहिए।

देश के संविधान में दो प्रकार के संरक्षण देश के संविधान वेत्ताओं ने रखे। एक संरक्षण था जो धारा (आर्टिकल) 330 और 332 के जरिए दिया गया—यह था—संरक्षण असेम्बली में और पार्लियामेंट में—जिस को मैं राजनीतिक संरक्षण कहता हूँ। दूसरा संरक्षण था—जो सरकारी नौकरियों में रखा गया—आर्टिकल 335 के जरिये। जहाँ तक असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में संरक्षण का प्रश्न है, देश के संविधान वेत्ताओं ने इस को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया था और चूँकि इस को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया गया था, उन्होंने यह संरक्षण 10 साल के लिये रखा था। लेकिन बाद में उसे 20 साल के लिये किया गया और अब 30 साल के लिये किया गया, अभी कितना और बढ़ेगा मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन राजनीतिक संरक्षण रख कर देश को कभी भी एकता के बन्धन में नहीं बांधा जा सकता—यह देश का सत्ताधारी दल और देश के नेता जानें, लेकिन मैं इस को अच्छी नीति नहीं मानता हूँ।

जहाँ तक देश के संविधान वेत्ताओं का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने बहुत मजबूती के साथ आर्टिकल 335 पर जोर दिया था, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था रखता है, इस में कोई समय नहीं रखा गया था। चूँकि इस में कोई समय नहीं रखा गया था, इसी के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा सक्ती इस में करना चाहते थे—शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को जिन को पढ़ने नहीं दिया गया, जिन को अपने बिकास का मौका नहीं दिया गया, बड़े पद तो दूर रहे, दरबान तक नहीं बनने दिया

गया, उन को संविधान के द्वारा रक्षण दे कर उन के अधिकार दिलाये जायें।

लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दे दिया है। हमारे मित्र श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी कह रहे थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया है कि प्रमोशन के इनीशियल स्टेज पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन है, उस को पूरा करना चाहिये। मेरे ख्याल से उन्होंने 1965 और 1967 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला देखा है, उन्होंने शायद 1968 का सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला नहीं देखा है। 1968 का फैसला शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बहुत ही खिलाफ़ जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस फैसले को ध्यान में रखते हुए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए एक विशेष व्यवस्था करे, वरना शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की नियुक्ति कभी भी उन की संख्या के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियों में नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं कोट कर के बतलाना चाहता हूँ—

"In other words, in making provision for reservation of appointments or posts, the Government has to take into consideration not only the claims of the numbers of the backward classes but also the maintenance of efficiency of administration which is of paramount importance."

यह मैंने 1968 के ए०आई०आर० के वाल्यूम 55, पृष्ठ 512 से कोट किया है। उन्होंने यही कहा है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये जो अधिकार हैं, उन का इतना ऊँचा स्थान नहीं है, जितना ऊँचा स्थान एफिशियेन्सी का है। जिस के बारे में प्रो० गुह साहब भी कह रहे थे कि एफिशियेन्सी की कीमत पर फर्स्ट क्लास में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अधिकार नहीं रखे जाने चाहिये...

प्रो० सत्तर गुह : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है।

**श्री बी० पी० मोर्य :** आप ने कहा था—

Not at the cost of efficiency. Efficiency is paramount.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In a point of personal explanation. I have not said this at all.

**श्री बी० पी० मोर्य :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सरकारी नौकरी का सवाल है, जब पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के लिये जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है, इस में मेम्बरी एफिशियेन्सी की वजह से नहीं मिलती है तो यहाँ भी यह एक बेग इन्टरप्टेशन किया गया है। इस लिये अब समय आ गया है— यदि आप चाहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ न्याय हो, उन को आबादी के लहजाज से स्थान मिले तो एक समय निश्चित होना चाहिये। मैं समय की बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह बुराई हमेशा के लिये नहीं चलनी चाहिये। कम से कम मैं तो अपने को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं मानता, यद्यपि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का खून जरूर मेरी रगों में बहता है, लेकिन मैं अपने को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं मानता। मेरे बहुत से रिश्तेदार हैं जो अपने को नीच कह कर बजीफ़ा मांगते हैं, अपाहिज कह कर सरकारी नौकरियों में जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि भारत में कभी भी ऐसी व्यवस्था रहे कि भारत का कोई भी नागरिक, बुद्धिजीवी अपने को अछूत, नीच कह कर कोई भी सुविधा प्राप्त करे।

यदि आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो तो जैसा कि अटल जी कह रहे थे, आप को एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींचनी होगी। आप एक समय मुकर्रर कीजिये कि फलां वक्त तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सरकारी नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो जायेगा और जब रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो जाये, उसके बाद कोई भी सुविधा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को सरकारी नौकरी में नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अभी यहाँ पर कई तरह के आंकड़े आये हैं—मैं उन में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन कुछ आंकड़े क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के जरूर देना चाहूंगा—क्योंकि उन का सम्बन्ध सीधे सीधे रिपोर्ट आफ़ बी कमिशनर फ़ॉर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स, 1970 की सिफारिशों से है। उस में कुछ सिफारिशों की गई हैं। इसलिये मैं क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा उस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 3,252 में से 126 और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 17 हैं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का परसेंटेज 3.87 सैण्टाइ है और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का .52 सैकड़ा है। दूसरी क्लास में 4,964 में से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 174 हैं जिन का परसेंटेज 3.51 सैकड़ा है और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 23 हैं जिन का परसेंटेज .46 सैकड़ा है।

यहाँ पर हमारे उप-मंत्री कह रहे थे कि क्लास 1 और 2 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन है, मेरा कहना यह है कि आप के वकील ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह वकालत की थी कि हमारे यहाँ क्लास 1 और 2 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है और इसीलिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी राय दे दी है, और उस राय के रहते हुए कोई भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप कोई विशेष अपना सर्कुलर जारी न करें। मैं फिर से कोट कर रहा हूँ ए० आई० आर० 1968, वॉल्यूम 55, पेज 540।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह आर्डर वाद का निकाला गया।

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) :** क्लास 1 में है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** 25 मार्च, 1970 का सरकार का आदेश है।

**श्री बी० पी० मोर्य :** यह रेलवे के लिये है ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** वह सारी सेवाओं के लिये है।



श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : यह डायरेक्ट रेकूटमेंट के लिये है और रिजर्वेशन डायरेक्ट रेकूटमेंट के लिये क्लास 1 में है। लेकिन वार्ड प्रमोशन में क्लास 1 के लिये रिजर्वेशन की बात नहीं है। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It says:

"Grievance was also made by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee that there is discrimination between Class I and Class II where there is no reservation and in Class III and Class IV where reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The respondent stated in the counter-affidavit—"

'Respondent' means the Railways—

"that in Class I and Class II posts, a higher degree of efficiency and responsibility was required and therefore reservation was considered harmful so far as Class I and Class II are concerned."

यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने वहां बहस हुई। तो इस के बारे में भी एक विशेष सर्कुलर मंत्री महोदय निकालें। यह सर्कुलर निकालिये कि क्लास 1 और 2 में भी रिजर्वेशन रहेगा। तीसरी श्रेणी से प्रमोट किये जाते हैं दूसरी श्रेणी में अगर आप आंकड़े देखें तो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का परसेंटेज 8.7 सैकड़ा है और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का बहुत कम परसेंटेज है। लेकिन क्लास 2 में 3.5 सैकड़ा है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि जब प्रमोशन किया जाता है तो उस में जो कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट है उस का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। इन का जो प्रमोशन का सिस्टम है वह भी डिफेक्टिव है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की जो इसी साल की रिपोर्ट है उस ने सिफारिश की है 48 नम्बर की उस को अगर अपने महकमे में लगा देंगे तो काफ़ी सुविधा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लोगों को मिल जायेगी। पन्ना 171 में वह लिखते हैं:

"In accordance with the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the field of choice for promotion by selection is to be decided by the Departmental Promotion Committee in each case, and wherever possible to extend the zone of consideration to five or six times the number of vacancies expected in a year. The element of discretion implied in the orders should be done away with and it should be made obligatory on the part of the appointing authorities to fix the zone of consideration for promotion by selection up to five or six times the number of vacancies anticipated in a year so that the prospects of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons are enhanced. It is hoped that a decision would be taken soon."

This is recommendation No. 1948.

इस सिफारिश को अगर आप लगा देंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जो परसेंटेज है क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 में भी बढ़ जायगा।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरा पहला सुझाव है कि जब तक आप धारा 535 का संशोधन न करें तब तक कोई भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं रह गया है। क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है :

It is not the claim of the Members of the Scheduled Castes for Government service or post which is paramount; it is efficiency which is paramount; it is not their claim. Because it says 'consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration'.

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि संविधान का संशोधन होना चाहिये और इस में से यह

Who are the Scheduled Castes? Those who are socially and educationally backward. It should be like this; Scheduled Castes are those who are socially, educationally and economically backward.

### पोर्शन

डिलीट हो जाना चाहिये तभी आप उन के साथ न्याय कर सकते हैं ।

आप के रेलवेज में पर्सनल आफिसर हुआ करते थे जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स तथा दूसरी माइनारिटीज की देख भाल किया करते थे । आप ने उन अधिकारियों को हटा दिया । अगर आप दोबारा रख दें तो फिर से इन जातियों के हितों की रक्षा हो सकती है ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि जैसा माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था मैं उस बात का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि स्पेशल रेकूट-मेंट कर के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोटा पूरा किया जाये । इस तरह से वक्तन-भक्तन इस तरह के रेकूटमेंट होना चाहिये, यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में भी जो सिफारिश नम्बर 39 और 40 है उस में भी कहा गया है कि 50 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लॉग उस वक्त तक प्रोमोट और रेकूट किये जानें चाहिये जब तक उन का रिप्रजेंटेशन पूरा नहीं हो जाता है । अगर इस को मान लेते हैं तो इस से बहुत कुछ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की समस्या एक निश्चित समय में ही हल हो जायेगी । लेकिन इन के साथ ही एक मुझाव जरूर देना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कौन हैं ? आपने संविधान में कहा है कि बोज हू आर सोशली ऐंड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड । मैं यहां इस से सहमत नहीं हूं । आप को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की परिभाषा में एक शब्द और जोड़ना चाहिये क्योंकि आज वह परिभाषा आउट ऑफ डेट हो गई है, कि बोज हू आर सोशली, एजुकेशनली ऐंड इकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड । आज क्या हो रहा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की तमाम सुविधायें उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच रही हैं । जैसे मेरा ही परिवार है, मेरे परिवार में 30 गजेटेड अफसर बन गये । एक जाति और

उस जाति में से भी एक परिवार । आज बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की लड़की आई०ए० एस० बन सकती है, लेकिन घास खोदने वाले की, जो चमारिन है, वह आई०ए०एस० नहीं बन सकती है क्योंकि उस को वे सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं जो माननीय जगजीवन राम की लड़की को या मेरी बेटी और भाईयों को हैं । मेरी बेटी और भाई आई०ए०एस० बन सकते हैं क्योंकि वह तमाम सुविधायें उन को प्राप्त हैं जो और लोगों को नहीं हैं । इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अतिसर्वहारा समाज को इस का लाभ पहुंचे तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की परिभाषा को बदलना पड़ेगा । ऐसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट जो पैसे वाले हैं, लखपती और करोड़पति हैं, जो शिक्षा में पीछे नहीं हैं, अगर आप उन को भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट मानते हैं तो जिन अतिसर्वहारा समाज के लिये आप ने यह सुविधा रखी है उस का कोई भी लाभ उन्हें पहुंचने वाला नहीं है ।

एक कंट्रोवर्सी उठ गयी थी इसलिये मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई चमार है, भंगी है वह दाढ़ी रखा लेता है तो उस को तमाम सुविधा मिलेगी । अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी एक भंगी या चमार अपनी सूरत और सीरत बदल ले, सूरत क्योंकि दाढ़ी रख ले, सीरत क्योंकि तलवार लटका लेता है, तो उस को आप सुविधा देंगे । लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी बजाये और कुछ करने के अगर बौद्ध हो गया, वर्ण व्यवस्था को नहीं मानता, दाढ़ी नहीं रखता, तलवार नहीं लटकाता उस को आप वे तमाम सुविधायें नहीं देते हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के सिख को देते हैं । यह संविधान में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जहां हिन्दू के साथ आप ने सिख को जोड़ा है वहां हिन्दू के साथ आप को बौद्ध को भी जोड़ना पड़ेगा । यह बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है, इस पर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मेरा विश्वास है कि सत्ताधारी दल और विरोधी दल इस सत्य

[श्री बी०पी० मौर्य]

और तथ्य की ओर ध्यान देंगे ताकि यहां पर कोई भी उन पर जुल्म न होने पाये। या उन की सुविधा न छिन पाये जो कि अपने को किसी विशेष कारणों की वजह से, समाज के शोषण की वजह से भगवान बुद्ध में विश्वास करके बौद्ध हो जाते हैं। क्योंकि यह बहुत गलत परम्परा डाली जा रही है।

मैंने पहले ही कहा जहां तक राजनीतिक संरक्षण का सवाल है हम इस बात में विश्वास करते हैं कि राजनीतिक संरक्षण, कभी भी राष्ट्रीय एकता को नहीं बढ़ा सकता चाहे वह राजनीतिक संरक्षण किसी भी समाज को क्यों न हो। इसीलिये हम उस का विरोध करते हैं। मैं यह सुविधाओं की बात कर रहा हूं स्कूल में वस्तीफों की, पढ़ाई लिखाई की, आर्थिक व्यवस्था की, सरकारी नौकरियों की। मैंने राजनीतिक संरक्षण की बात न कभी जीवन में की और न करना चाहता हूं, न कभी कहूंगा क्योंकि वह राष्ट्रीय एकता में एक बहुत बड़ा अनिष्ट करता है।

यहां पर एक विषय आ गया, बहुत सी तरह तरह की मिसालें बी गयीं। मैं उन पर कोई हमला करना नहीं चाहता हूं, बुरी भावना से नहीं कहना चाहता हूं एक यहां पर इतिहास बना पंद्रह अगस्त 1947 को। इतिहास के पीछे कुछ कुरीतियां हैं, कुछ जुल्म हैं, कुछ अपराध हैं, राष्ट्रीय द्वेष है। उनके कारण से एक समाज को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा। उस इतिहास को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूं कि आज उनकी आबादी के लिहाज से उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिली हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि वे इस तरह से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिये कि अगर मिनिस्टर नहीं रहे तो टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी से निकाल निकाल कर धाकड़ें देने लग जाएं। यह शोभा नहीं देता है। यह एक राजनीतिक समस्या थी। जब श्री मोइनूल हक चौधरी कैंबिनेट

में थे तब क्या उन्होंने इसको उठाया। जो मुसलमान राष्ट्रपति बनता है वह अपनी ताकत का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता, जो मंत्री बनता है वह अपनी ताकत का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता, जो जनरल सैक्रेटरी बनता है वह अपनी ताकत का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता और हां में हां मिलाता है लेकिन जब राजनीतिक सत्ता हाथ से चली जाती है तब अपनी गद्दी के लिए चिल्लाता है। यह शोभा नहीं देता है। आज वक्त बहुत नाजुक है। नाजुक वक्त में ऐसी कोई भावना देश में पैदा न की जाए जिन की वजह से कुछ लोगों के अन्दर उत्तेजना पैदा हो जाए। मेरा विश्वास है कि सदन में साधना के साथ इस पर आगे चर्चा चलेगी, शान्ति के साथ आगे चर्चा चलेगी।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. My friend asked what I did during by period as minister. I hope he knows that every minister takes an oath of secrecy when he assumes office. Therefore, I am not entitled to tell this House what I did as minister. If he wants to know it, he may kindly obtain the permission of the Prime Minister and the President. Then certainly I will make that statement in the House as to what I did and what I did not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are quite a few opposition members and ruling party members also who want to speak. So, if they have to participate it is impossible to finish the debate by 6 o'clock. I want to take the sense of the House as to when the minister is to be called.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I suggest that the minister may be called at 6-30 or 6-40? That will give us 1 hour more for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I take it that the minister is to be called at 6.30 and that is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री शम्भू बापू : इस तरफ से जिनकी लिस्ट आपके पास आई है आप उन्हीं लोगों को बुलाएंगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं जिन की सफाई बहुत आवश्यक है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बात की है और गलतफहमी पैदा कुछ उससे हुई है। उसकी सफाई जरूरी है। आप हम लोगों को भी मौका दें ताकि हम जवाब दे सकें।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Minister may reply tomorrow. I request that the Prime Minister must intervene in this discussion and assure the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The debate must conclude today. Shri Piloo Mody.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, to begin with, I must clarify the remarks that I made as I was leaving, and you were actually good enough to yield your place, when I said "this is how minorities are treated in this country". I want to make it quite clear that I was referring to only a political minority and not to any other type of religious or other minority at all. I also want to make it quite clear that I do not consider myself a member of the minority at all. As a matter of fact, I think I own this country, and I am quite prepared to share it with all of you, my colleagues over here.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The country disowns you.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Just because you have disowned your country, there is no reason why this country should disown me.

However, there are certain facts that have been revealed that are, to say the least, shocking. It is no point carrying on talking about principle, talking about what should have happened, what should happen, whether a minority is there or not, what is proper or what is adequate. Nor is it necessary that my learned friend over there should quote chapter and verse from the Supreme Court judgments as to how particular sections of the people

were discriminated, or not discriminated against, as per the decisions of the Supreme Court. I think with all due deference all this is terribly irrelevant.

For once I would like to say that what today Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said made a lot of sense and his premise, which premise I have accepted a long time ago, is that this country is a country of minorities. Anybody who rung away with the idea that there is a majority in this land, as indeed Shri Vajpayee has done for so many years, should be brought down to his senses. This is a country of minorities and there is no majority in this country. The mentality of our people is the mentality of a minority, but the facts that have been disclosed, the figures that have been disclosed, make shocking reading. It merely indicates that there is a particular section of the people in this country, to be exact the Muslim community which, for some reason or the other—there may be historical reasons or there may be other reasons—have been discriminated against and this is a shame and a blur on the reputation, honesty and integrity of our country and particularly of the administration and the Government that has been running this country. Any crude attempt to side-step this responsibility must meet with the severest condemnation. This discrimination has been there and I can easily explain why this discrimination has been there.

It is for this very reason that my party and I for the last fourteen years have been advocating, even at the risk of facing unpopularity, that we must make friends with Pakistan. Because, in my analysis, this is at the base of all the antagonisms, all the discrimination; everything else flows from it against a particular community in this country. It is in our national interest because we cannot have a minority of 6 crores to 7 crores of people as a festering sore on our national policy. We have to find out why such a situation has arisen and do something to eradicate the root cause. It is with this idea we say that we must make friends with Pakistan in our own interest, today particularly when our delegations are still hamstrung over there in Islamabad at the moment.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have come back.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even if they have come back, they have come back with an empty basket. I hang my head in shame. (*Interruptions*). I have no inside information. I read only the papers; I do not get my information from the kitchen. Therefore, I feel, whatever the results may have been, the process is too slow. I think, all of us in this House, at any rate, should be apprised of this fact that this festering sore on our Indian polity is very largely the result of our relationship with Pakistan and the sooner we bring an end to the hostility of a quarter of a century, the easier it will be for one particular minority in our country to assimilate their differences with the rest of the population.

As far as injustice is concerned, we have created a society based on injustice, whether it is jobs, whether it is licences, whether it is opportunities, whether it is education, whether it is anything else. Nothing works in this country without corruption, without nepotism, without one thing or the other which loads the dice against an honest, straight-forward man in the country.

To a very large extent, a great deal of this disproportionate employment that has been going on is the result of the fact that we are all in this country communal-minded. If a Brahmin gets into a job, he will surround himself with all Brahmins; if a Kshatriya gets into a particular job, he will surround himself with all Kshatriyas and so on and so forth. But the initial disadvantage that the Muslims started with has never been overcome because not enough Muslims have ever got into positions where they could surround their entire environment with only Muslims. This is the way this country works, with crass nepotism, somebody getting his brother-in-law employed, somebody getting his sister-in-law employed and somebody even getting his daughter-in-law employed, this is a sort of society we have created. But as a result of all this, I would say, the bum end of the stick has finally been held by the Muslim com-

munity which is something to be ashamed of and which should be eradicated in the quickest possible period of time.

When I listen to the replies given by the Minister, when I listen to the explanations given by him, when I listen to the theories expounded by him, as to why this situation has occurred, I begin to wonder whether he is really serious, whether he thinks that the problem is serious enough, whether he realises that they have to do something on a very emergency basis, on a war footing, to bring about a certain degree of equity.

As everybody else has said and I also say, I am totally against reservations. I am against reservations because, in the long run, it merely helps to discriminate. I am against reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes although I realise the immediate economic and social necessity for a particular provision to prevail for a particular period of time. But when you say, a thing should prevail for a particular period of time, there must be governmental and administrative action backing it up so that you protect the things that you are trying to protect. Otherwise, you will go on protecting things for all time to come and allow it to become a vested interest such as it has become today in our country. We cannot allow such vested interests to be created.

For instance, you take the applications for jobs. Has this Government realised yet that you should not be allowed to apply with your name, your caste, your religion or even your sex? All applications should be anonymous based on a number system and merit should be the only consideration. Yet nobody in the administration has either propounded it or has given a serious thought to it, even as a pilot project, even on a small-scale, to demonstrate that we want a society based on merit. But merit is meaningless unless there is equality of opportunity to back it up. And there, I think, was the only pertinent point that Mr. Maurya made in his speech; in conclusion he said, and the word 'educational'. Am I correct?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: 'Economical'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Economics flow from education.

Sir, what is basic is the lack of educational facilities to the economically depressed people in this country. Therefore, unless this Government can make a special provision for educational facilities for economically backward people, there can never be any equality of opportunity and hence any society based on merit.

I commend these ideas to you and in particular I appeal to the Railway Minister that he must, as an example to the rest of the country, rectify in his own Department—because that is what we have been allowed to discuss today—the injustice of 25 years.

श्री चन्द्रजोत यादव (आजमगढ़) :  
सभापति महोदय, जिस विषय पर आज यह बहस हो रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उम्र पर और विस्तार से बहस करने की जरूरत है। (अवधान) उस पर फिर कई दिन चर्चा की जानी चाहिए। इस देश में यह गम्भीर विषय है और यह किसी एक मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में प्रशासन की जो व्यवस्था है, प्रशासन में भर्ती के जो नियम हैं, प्रशासन में जिस तरीके के लोग आज जा रहे हैं, अगर हम इस बारे में एक काम्प्रहेंसिव तरीके से गौर करें, तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि यह किसी एक मजहब विशेष, या जाति विशेष, के लोगों की बात नहीं है।

यह सही है कि जो हमारे समाज में गरीब तबके के लोग थे, जिन को हजारों सालों से इस बात का अवसर नहीं मिला था कि वे अपने देश की राजनीति, प्रशासन और आर्थिक जीवन में अपना हक और न्याय पा सकें, आजादी के बाद उन में यह भावना जगी। आजादी के बाद जिस तरह का संविधान हम ने दिया, जो नीतियाँ, कार्यक्रम और उद्देश्य हम ने अपने राष्ट्र के सामने रखे, उन को देखते

हुए हमारे लिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि हम समाज के उन वर्गों और हिस्सों की तरफ ध्यान दें, जो हजारों सालों से अपने इन अधिकारों से वंचित रखे गये थे। और इसीलिए आज हम इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या को किसी एक मजहब या जाति के दृष्टिकोण से देखना गलत है। हिन्दू इस देश में सबसे बड़े बहुमत समाज के लोग हैं, लेकिन 82 फी सदी हिन्दुओं में भी मुश्किल से दस फीसदी लोग ऐसे मिलेंगे, जिन के बेटे-बेटियाँ प्रशासन पर छाये हुए हैं। मैं किसी जाति विशेष की बात नहीं करता हूँ; और मैं उन परिवारों की बात करता हूँ, जो आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न रहे हैं, जिन को शिक्षा का अच्छा अवसर मिला है। अगर आप देखें कि पिछले पचास वर्षों में आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एम० और दूसरी क्लाम बन सर्विसेज में कौन लोग चुने जाते रहे हैं, तो शायद आपको ताज्जुब नहीं होगा अगर आप को ऐसे दिवचम्प आंकड़े मिलें कि वे लोग उन्हीं परिवारों से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं जिन लोगों को इस देश के पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, वे आई० एफ० एस० आदि में नहीं चुने जाते हैं—शायद एक परसेंट भी ऐसे लोग नहीं मिलेंगे।

18.00 hrs.

यह तो किसी जाति या मजहब का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे देश में जो व्यवस्था है, हम उस के शिकार हैं। आज यह सवाल नहीं है कि अगर हमारे देश में हरिजन 12 फी सदी हैं, तो उन के लिए 12 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन हो अगर मुसलमान 11 फीसदी हैं, तो उन के लिए 11 फीसदी नौकरियाँ रिजर्व्ड हों। आज इस सदन में सवाल यह उठना चाहिए था कि हम इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाने का निरन्तर प्रयास करें कि इस देश का जो भी युवक-युवती शिक्षा प्राप्त करके स्कूल

### [श्री चन्द्रजित दाबड]

या कालेज से निकलता है, उसे इस बात का हक है कि उसे नौकरी मिलेगी, काम का अवसर मिलेगा। क्या हम समझते हैं कि देश में ऐसे लोग इतने हैं जो बेकार होंगे? आज सब से पहला सवाल इस देश के अंदर है, कोई चालीस पैंतालीस हजार इंजीनियर हमारे देश में बेकार हैं। उस में क्या इस बात का चिन्ता करेंगे कि कितने एक मजहब के हैं, कितने किस जाति के हैं या इस बात की चिन्ता करेंगे कि इतने बेकार इंजीनियर हैं जो इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं, जो अपनी शिक्षा का लाभ राष्ट्र को दे सकते हैं, आज वह बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। क्या हम उस चालीस पैंतालीस हजार की चिन्ता नहीं करेंगे? क्या वह आंकड़े जो 50 लाख, 60 लाख, 70 लाख या 1 करोड़, डेढ़ करोड़, बेकार लोगों के हैं, इतने लड़के और लड़कियाँ जो बेकार हैं क्या हम उनकी चिन्ता नहीं करेंगे? आज सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि और आज हमारी योजना ऐसी बन रही है, प्रयास हो रहा है कि हम उनको नौकरी किम तरह से दे सकें। इसी लिए मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के सामने जो प्रश्न है वह इस से ज्यादा गंभीर है और इस सवाल के ऊपर हमको जरा व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए। हमको जरा तंगजहनियत से ऊपर उठना चाहिए। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि आज प्रश्न है हमारे सामने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति का। समाज का एक इतना बड़ा हिस्सा सदियों से जिस का शोषण हुआ आज उसके सामने नौकरियों से भी बड़ा सवाल है कि उसके रहने के लिए झोपड़ी डालने भर की जमीन भी उसकी अपनी नहीं है। यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। हमने इस साल इस बात का निर्णय किया था लेकिन आंकड़े जब निकाले गए तो मालूम हुआ कि इस देश में कम से कम एक करोड़ परिवार ऐसे हैं

जिन के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है जिस में वह वह कह सकें कि जिस मकान में हम रहते हैं वह उनकी अपनी जमीन पर है। आज हमको इस बात की चिन्ता

आज हमको उसी के साथ साथ यह देखना है, कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई सफाई दी जाय, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत के बावजूद, सरकार के निर्णय के बावजूद उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। अभी जो रेल मंत्री जी ने कुछ अपने निर्देश दिए उस में साफ जाहिर है, उस में ज्यादा साफ और निर्देश नहीं दिए जा सकते, कहा गया है बराबर कि आप जब भर्ती करें तो इन जानियों को जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं, जिन के रिजर्वेशन का प्रोबीजिन किया गया है उनका ध्यान रखें। मैं तो कहता हूँ आप ने मुसलमानों के सवाल को उठाया, मैं मानता हूँ इस बात को कि आज बदलिम्मनी में एम लोभ है जो साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टिकोण से भर्ती के समय सवाल रखते हैं। सरकार के अंदर कमजोरी हो सकती है। लेकिन हम मुल्क में जो हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में ऐसी ताकत है जिनके कारण यही नहीं कि उनको नौकरियाँ नहीं मिलती बल्कि उनको रहने के लिए मकान तक नहीं मिलते हैं। मुहल्ले में उन से पूछा जायगा कि आप किस धर्म के मानने वाले हैं, किस जाति के हैं? आज यह एक सच्चाई इस मुल्क में है, इस सच्चाई से, इस वास्तविकता से हमें इस मुल्क में लड़ना है। हमें अपने मुल्क के अंदर ऐसे तीर-तरीके और ऐसे हालात पैदा करने हैं जिस में ऐसी बातें यहां न हों। मैं जानता हूँ कि बाबजूद सरकारी निर्देशों के, वह निर्देश लागू नहीं हो रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं हो रहे हैं? आज केवल रेल मंत्रालय का एक सवाल नहीं है। रेल मंत्रालय से बदतर और कई मिनिस्ट्रीज का हाल है। किसी एक मंत्रालय या विभाग को

कटघरे में खड़ा करने का सवाल नहीं है । यह एक वास्तविकता है ।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आज तो एक सीमित बहस हो गई, एक मंत्रालय तक सीमित बहस हो गई, कुछ विशेष वर्गों तक सीमित बहस हो गई । लेकिन इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि 25 साल के बाद अगर सब से बड़ी कोई चीज हमारे सामने है तो वह यह है कि हमारे पूरे प्रशासन का स्तर क्या हो, हमारे प्रशासन का स्तर क्या हो । प्रशासन की बात जब मैं कहता हूँ तो मैं पद्धति को कहता हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ हमारे प्रशासन में आज भी बड़े हाशियार अफसर हैं जो विचारों में योग्यता में और दक्षता में दुनिया के और देशों के अफसरों के मुकाबिले में कम नहीं हैं । लेकिन जो नौकरशाही का तरीका है, जो प्रशासन का रूप है, जो व्यवस्था और पद्धति है वह हमारे देश की प्रगति में आम तौर से बाधा बन रही है और अगर वह अफसर बैठा हुआ है किसी जगह पर, अगर उस के विचार सामुदायिक हैं, वह संकुचित दृष्टि से देखता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर सरकार के आदेश रखे रह जाते हैं, उन का पालन नहीं हो पाता है ।

अभी कहा गया है रेल मंत्री महोदय ने अपने मंत्रालय में इस के लिए एक सेल बनवाया है । शायद उन्होंने इस के लिए आदेश दिया है । लेकिन हमारे लिए और भी ज्यादा जरूरी है कि हम इस बात को देखें कि कम से कम हमारे जो निर्णय हैं वह कैसे लागू होते हैं । आज मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था तो मुझे भानुम हुआ कि इसलिए कम हैं ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्यों कि चालीस पतालीस प्रतिशत रेलवे के अंदर टेक्निकल आदमियों की जरूरत है । हम ने क्या इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि जिन के लिए हम रिजर्वेशन करते हैं उन के लड़कों को इस बात की सुविधा प्रदान करें जिस से यह टेक्निकल योग्यता हासिल कर सकें ताकि टेक्निकल

नौकरियों में जा सके ? बरना उन के लिए बड़ी आसान बात है यह कह देना कि चूंकि इन के अंदर योग्यता नहीं है इसलिए हम भर्ती नहीं कर सकते । क्या हम को इन 25 सालों के अंदर यह नहीं करना चाहिए था कि वह वर्ग जिस को प्रशासन में स्थान नहीं मिल सका है उस के लिए हम विशेष शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करने, कॉचिंग क्लासेज लगाने, उन के लड़कों को हम चुन कर के उस के अंदर भेजते ? एक प्रयास होता, संगठित रूप से प्रयास होता । जब तक यह प्रयास नहीं होगा, आप बराबर आदेश देते रहिए, रिजर्वेशन करते रहिए, लेकिन अफसर और सेलेक्शन बोर्ड बराबर आप को इस तरह के जबाब देते रहेंगे कि चूंकि हम को इस योग्यता का व्यक्ति नहीं मिलता, इस तरह के लड़कों की कमी हमारे यहां है इसलिए हम इस काम को नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों के ऊपर एक मौलिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचने और विचारने की जरूरत है । लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें इस प्रश्न को एक राजनैतिक प्रश्न के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए । हमारे भाई एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने बेकारी की समस्या जो बड़े पैमाने पर है उस की तरफ हमारा ध्यान खींचा । उस तरह से इस को रखा कि आप किसी को हिन्दुस्तान का सदर बना दीजिए, किसी को मिनिस्टर बना दीजिए, उस से मुसलमान जो बेकार नौजवान हैं उन को संतोष नहीं होगा । लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में यह भी जरूरी है कि देश की राजनीति में और देश के राजनैतिक ढांचे के अंदर वह लोग भी हों । हम इस बात के ऊपर फरख कर सकते हैं, यह कोई दिखावे के लिए हम ने नहीं किया है, हिन्दुस्तान इस बात पर नाज कर सकता है और लाजिमी नाज कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में हम ने डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब को अपने देश में सर्वोच्च स्थान पर बैठाया है ।



**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** मैंने यह नहीं कहा है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग हैं वह बने रहें शफी साहब बने रहें। मैं ने तो चौधरी साहब के लिए कहा कि यह गए थे उन का केस प्लीड करने के लिए और खुद चल गए।

**श्री इन्द्रजीत यादव :** मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमें इस बात पर नाज होना चाहिए। आज हमें इस बात पर नाज है कि हिन्दुस्तान की यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के अंदर एक व्यक्ति ऐसा बैठा हुआ है जो माइनागिटी कम्यूनिटी का है। हम ने इस देश के अंदर एक सेक्युलर ढांचा बनाया, एक जम्हूरी ढांचा बनाया तो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े पद के ऊपर हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की है इसलिए नहीं कि किसी एक जाति विशेष या मजहब विशेष को खुश करने के लिए, बल्कि हमें उस जाति या मजहब विशेष में ऐसे व्यक्ति मिल सकते हैं तो हमें उन को उस पद पर बिठाना चाहिए। जहाँ तक पार्लियामेंट का सवाल है, असेम्बली का सवाल है, इस ढांचे के अंदर आप को इस बात की शिकायत नहीं मिलेगी कि इन वर्गों के प्रतिनिधि कम हैं। उस को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है, कोशिश की जा सकती है। इसी तरह से आज हमारे देश के प्रशासन के ढांचे में इस बात का हमें प्रयास चाहिए और जब तक हम यह प्रयास नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह कठिनाई बनी रहेगी। इस प्रयास के लिए लाजिमी है कि जो हमारी कम-जोरियां हैं जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, हमारी जो नीति है, हमारे जो कार्यक्रम हैं उन को मजबूती से लागू करना आवश्यक है। हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंदर हमारा एक बड़ा प्रयास होने जा रहा है। इसके अंदर कम से कम 25 लाख जो शिक्षित बेकार हैं उन को हम नौकरी दे सकें ऐसा प्रयास हमारा है जो प्रयास इस देश की समस्या को हल करने की और एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। इसी तरह से

मैं समझता हूँ कि हम को आज इन मौलिक प्रश्नों के ऊपर सोचना है, इस बात पर विचार करना है कि हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे में, प्रशासन के ढांचे में कैसे परिवर्तन आए और जो कमजोरियां आज हम को दिखाई दे रही हैं इन को हम किसी संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से रखने की कोशिश न करें। मैं उन विचारों से महमत हूँ कि आज देश के वातावरण में, मुल्क के माहौल में हमें इस तरह की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए खास तौर से ऐसे लोग जो जिम्मेदार हैं इस मुल्क के अंदर उन को ऐसी कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए कि इन प्रश्नों के ऊपर टुकड़े टुकड़े में विचार करें। मुल्क की वह ताकतें जो इन सवालों को एक फ्रिक्वापरन्सी के तजर्गि से स्वेमाल करने की कोशिश करनी हैं और दूसरे जो बड़े बड़े सवाल हैं उन को पीछे ढालने की कोशिश करती हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से हम को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा। हमको इन सवालों को इस तरह से नहीं देखना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से महमत हूँ कि आज हमें इस प्रश्न को, इस पूरे के पूरे मुल्क की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उस के ढांचे को इस तरह से देखना चाहिये कि किसी प्रशासन को दोष देने में काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हमारे देश के सामने जो मौलिक सवाल हैं उस पर हमें नये सिरे से विचार करना होगा और जब तक हम हल नहीं निकालते हैं उस के लिये रास्ता नहीं निकालते हैं, हमारी समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो सकतीं।

मैंने देखा कि रेल मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उन का खुद उस से संतोष नहीं है। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि बावजूद हमारे निदेश देने के इस बात का संतोष नहीं है, हम उस के लिए प्रयास करना चाहते हैं। सरकार ने हमेशा इस बात को खुले दिमाग से कहा है कि कमजोरियाँ हैं, इन का हल कैसे हो, इसके लिए आज हम को रास्ता निकालना है। यह प्रश्न एक सीमित प्रश्न नहीं है— इस प्रश्न का दायरा बहुत बड़ा है, इसके साथ हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था लगी हुई है, हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था लगी हुई

है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्दर यह कहा गया कि जातियों के नाम पर बैकवर्ड क्लाम तय किये जायें। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले 25 सालों में कुछ ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ी हुई हैं, सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ी हुई हैं, उन के लिये एक सुविधा थी, सर्वमिज में केरल की तरह से कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं था, वह सुविधा यह थी कि स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में उन को वजीफे देने का रिजर्वेशन था। सरकार ने कहा कि हम तो आर्थिक आधार पर ही पिछड़ेपन का निर्धारण करना चाहते हैं। जिस दिन यह निर्णय किया गया, उन जातियों के लड़के जो गरीब थे, पिछड़े हुए थे, जो वजीफे के भरोसे पर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे थे—उन के लिये एक कठिनाई पैदा हो गई। सरकार ने आदर्शवादिता के रूप में ऐसा किया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे लोग जिनकी पहुँच थी, जिन के सर्वमिज थे, उन्होंने सर्टिफिकेट्स दाखिल कर दिये। नियम यह था कि डेढ़ सौ रुपये से कम इन्कम होनी चाहिये। कुछ सर्टिफिकेट ऐसे लोगों ने दाखिल किये जिन की इन्कम निल थी। ज्यादातर ने सर्टिफिकेट्स दाखिल किये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन को वजीफा मिल गया, लेकिन जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोग थे, वे गरीब वच्चे जो इस स्कीम से लाभ उठाते थे उन को वजीफे नहीं मिल सके—हमारे प्रशासन का यह रबैया है। प्रशासन में बैठे हुए वे अफसर कायदे कानूनों का गजब डंग से अस्तेमाल करते हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जब हम इस तरह के नियम बनायें तो हम को समाज की वास्तविकता को देखना चाहिये। हम को समाज के उस ढाँचे में परिवर्तन भी करना चाहिये, हम को अपने देश की पूरी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के परिवर्तन को देखना चाहिये और हमारा प्रयास इसी दिशा में होना चाहिये, किसी एक वर्ग विशेष के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं सोचना चाहिये। जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो

गराब हैं, जिन को नदियों में अन्ता हूक नहीं मिला है, हम को उन को साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्वक सहायता करने के लिये तयार होना चाहिये, हमें उन को मर्चा देनी होगी, उनकी मदद करनी पड़ेगी। यह राष्ट्र एक परिवार है, जो निर्बल हैं, जो कमजोर हैं, यदियाँ से पिछड़े हुए हैं उन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। लेकिन इस समस्या का निदान तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक हम अपने आर्थिक; सामाजिक और प्रशासनिक ढाँचे के अन्दर मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate provides a sad commentary. On the recruitment policy of the Government of India, it has failed to bring about the social justice as far as public employment is concerned.

The minority community, especially, the Muslim community, feels that injustice and discrimination have been perpetrated upon them even after twentyfive years of our Independence. All of us in this House admit that or rather confess that it is so. The Government has totally failed to bring about social justice. Now, we want to know at least in the future whether social justice would be brought about in this country. One hon. Member who spoke from the other side said that it was the duty of the Muslim Ministers to recruit more Muslims in the services. That was a dangerous suggestion. If some Muslim Minister includes Muslims among his staff or recruits Muslims, it would be called favouritism and nepotism. If Shri Qureshi has not recruited anybody from among the Muslims among his staff, it should not be condemned; rather, it should be praised and appreciated....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** How does he know?

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** I said 'if'. It should be the duty of the other community, rather the Hindu community or the majority community, if it can be so called, to take up the job and the minorities in this country should feel that they

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

are secure in this country and they also share power here. On the other hand, if it is left to particular Ministers who belong to particular communities, it would be nothing but nepotism and corruption.

All of us have agreed that the situation which obtains at present is not satisfactory, that all the people are not happy. But at least there should be equality in the unhappiness which is there. But the Muslims are more unhappy than the Hindus, because they think that they have not been given enough opportunities, and the other communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes feel that they are being discriminated against in favour of the other communities. So, how are we to tackle this problem, and who is to tackle it? Many Congress Members, including yourself, Sir, praised the Congress leadership and said that under Shrimati Indira Gandhi, nothing could go wrong in this country. But, what has been happening during the last 25 years? And it has been happening during the last 25 years, despite the constitutional guarantees, despite article 16 and article 46 in the Directive Principles of State Policy where Government have been authorised or requested to look into the causes of the backward classes and other minorities.

A suggestion was made in this regard, and I fully support that suggestion, because so far we have failed whether in the railways or in the other government services. The Government of India is the biggest employer today. A commission should be appointed like the linguistic minorities commissioner or any other commission which would go into the recruitment policy and the appointment policy. Merely taking haphazard measures and then leaving them off or merely taking *ad hoc* decisions is not going to help in solving the situation. This commission should go into the entire appointment and recruitment policy of the Government of India and should make recommendations which should be placed before Parliament, and the Government of India should then adopt a final policy

decision in regard to the method and percentage of recruitment. I am not in favour of the idea that Muslims should be given a certain percentage. But we in Tamil Nadu have adopted certain measures. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reserved 31 per cent for backward classes and 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the two together totalling to 49 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the implementation there?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is being implemented. Among the 31 per cent the entire Muslim community is included as a backward class and they get the protection which is offered to the other backward classes. This also can be considered by the Government of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are there no rich and poor in the Muslim community?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If the person is rich, he is not given educational and other facilities, but in job he is given consideration. If we go on reserving a percentage for each and every community, then we would be dividing Hindu society by communal or caste-wise considerations and a stage may come when everybody may claim the protection given to the minorities, and ultimately there will be only minority communities and there will be no majority community at all.

But whatever reservation we give and whatever percentages we are giving at present are only for the interregnum. They are only interim measures. Ultimately, for the sake of national integration, there should not be any reservation at all. All these measures should be considered as interim measures only. Although 25 years have passed since Independence, still we have not provided equal opportunities and equal facilities for education, and backwardness still persists. We must fix some deadline, say ten or fifteen years and say that by that time, everybody must get education and everybody should feel equal and he should feel confident that he can go and contest for any particular employment; otherwise,

we shall only be going on fragmenting the country and there will be no national integration at all.

I would like to suggest once again that the policy which has been formulated so far has not been good. So, the Government of India should take the matter up in right earnest and in all seriousness. If they forget the matter after this discussion, again it may come up after three or four years. My hon. friend Shri Moinul Haque Chowdhury has given figures which are staggering indeed. We were all unhappy to hear that the Muslim community had been neglected so far. Possibly there may be many other communities in the same position, and we may not have figures in regard to them.

So far as the other minority communities also are concerned, Government must take serious steps to see that their interests are also protected and safeguarded.

In conclusion, I would suggest that Government should immediately appoint a commission to go into the recruitment and appointment policy.

**श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं ऐसा मसला था जिसे डिबेट में मेरे भाग लेने की कोई खास आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन अपने ही मायबी श्री बी० पी० मोर्य के भाषण को सुनने के बाद मैंने महसूस किया कि इस देश की 20 फीसदी आबादी, जिसके मुतालिक कहने का सब को हक है, लेकिन बहसियत हरिजन के मोर्य जी को कहने का हक नहीं है। आज जो इस तरह की बात उन्होंने कही—तो मैंने यह अपना धर्म समझा कि मैं भी इस डिबेट में भाग लूँ।

सभापति जी, माननीय मोर्य जी ने और बातें जो कहीं वह ठीक हैं, लेकिन अभी उन्होंने पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन की बाबद शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मुतालिक उन्होंने कहा कि वह ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि उन के लिए पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है संविधान में पोलिटिकल

रिजर्वेशन बहुत अच्छी तरह से डिफाइनड है। बाकी रिजर्वेशन की कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं है बाई कांस्टीट्यूशन। जहां तक उन के प्रतिनिधित्व का सवाल है कि वह संविधान में दिया गया है। माननीय मोर्यजी जिस वर्ग से आते हैं वह उस वर्ग की वकालत कर रहे थे और चाहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन इस देश से खत्म हो। लेकिन ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि आजादी के 26 साल बाद भी जैसा सामाजिक परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था, जिन आधार पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को रिजर्वेशन दिया गया, उन आधारों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ जिस की वजह से सरकार को बाध्य होना पड़ा। 10 साल के लिए रिजर्वेशन और बढ़ाने के लिए। आज माननीय मोर्य जी जनरल सीट से चले आये हैं इसलिए ऐसी बात करते हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** रेलवे में माइनरिटीज की जो नौकरियां हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में ही आप बोलें।

**श्री शम्भूनाथ :** मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। अगर पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन पार्लियामेंट और स्टेट असेम्बलीज में न होता तो हम लोग इस संख्या में कभी भी नहीं दिखाई देते। मोर्य जी का यह कहना कि अब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग इतने अच्छे हो गये कि वह सब का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, प्रतिनिधित्व ले सकते हैं, यह गलत बात है। अगर ऐसी ही बात थी तो वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ही बने रहते बौद्ध धर्म अस्तित्व न करते।

देश की 20 करोड़ आबादी लगातार रिजर्वेशन चाहती है और बराबर चाहेगी जब तक कि वह इस लायक न हो जाय कि खुद दूसरे के मुकाबले में आकर के अपना प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके। साथ ही उन्होंने यह कहा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग अनुदान के लिए नीब मांगते फिरते हैं। उन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदारों का उदाहरण दिया, और बहुत बीभत्स

## [श्री श.भूनाथ]

रूप खीचा। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का हरिजन किसी के आगे हाथ नहीं फैलाता बल्कि दिवान में उसने यह अधिकार मिला है और एज ए मीटर आफ राइट मांगता है। सारे हरिजनों के लिये इस तरह की बात कहना शोभा नहीं देता।

बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब कभी भी सर्विसेज के बारे में बात होती है, खास तौर से हरिजनों और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये, मिनिस्टर चाहे कोई हो, अपने तरीके से जवाब दे देते हैं कि उन का परसेटिंग यह है और वह सदा उतना ही बना रहता है, कभी पूरा नहीं किया जाता। दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जात जिस की वजह से यह कमी बनी रहती है। पहली बात यह है कि एक्सीशियेंसी के नाम पर उस का सारा का सारा ड्यू शेयर ले लिया जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जरा फ्रंट हो जाय और अधिकारियों से कहा कि इन लोगों को इतना रिप्रजेंटेशन देना ही है, और इस का एक ही तरीका है कि मंत्री जी एक सर्कुलर निकाल दें कि जो भी अधिकारी है, चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड का मैनबर हो या अन्य उच्च अधिकारी, जिस को भी एपीइंट करने का अधिकार है, चाहे डायरेक्ट भर्ती हो या प्रोमोशन हो अगर उसने अपने अधीन विभाग में रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं किया तो उस को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलेगा, उस की कांसीडरेशन रिपोर्ट खराब हो जायगी। अगर यह डर अधिकारियों में हो तो रिजर्वेशन जल्दी पूरा हो जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात माइनारिटी के मुताबिक कही गयी, माननीय वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को मैंने सुना और मैं उन से थोड़ी दूर तक सहमत हूँ। एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना

चाहता हूँ माइनारिटी के नाम पर सर्विसेज में उन की जो अथवा उपेक्षा की गयी है उस को कैसे पूरा किया जायगा? क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कर सकते हैं? यह सीधा सवाल है। आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ कि एलाइड सर्विसेज का इम्तहान हर साल होता है रेलवे की सर्विस भी उसी में आती है। जय में कमर्शियल सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट आते हैं। क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था मंत्री जी कर सकते हैं कि माइनारिटी के लोग जो आज उपेक्षित हैं क्या उनके लिये वाई कंस्टीट्यूशन कर सकते हैं जैसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये किया है। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो उन के मुताल्लिक बात करना मेरी सभा में ठीक मानी नहीं रखता। एक कारागार की नौकरी है कोई फेवर कर जाय वह बात दूसरी है लेकिन वाई कम्पेंडेशन चाहे कि अमुक रोस्ट पर मुभलमान को रखना है, क्रिश्चियन को रखना है तो नहीं रख सकता। यह कांस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं है। जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बात है वह रिजर्वेशन कोट में आते हैं इसलिये रख सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी व्यवस्था ऐसी की जायगी जिससे ये माइनारिटी के लोग जो आज 26 साल में उपेक्षित हैं, जैसा कि आंकड़ों में भी मानूम है, उस कमी को पूरा किया जायगा?

इस के साथ ही इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि माइनारिटी के नाम पर माइनारिटी में जो लोग हैं वहीं यहां राज्य करते हैं और जो बहुमत में हैं उन को माइनारिटी की संज्ञा दी जाती है। इस देश में सब से बड़ी माइनारिटी में ब्राह्मण और वनिये, लेकिन सारी जगह वहीं लोग भरे हैं। तो क्या आप माइनारिटी की परिभाषा रखना चाहते हैं? क्या माइनारिटी के नाम पर इस देश में क्रिश्चियन को सर्विस मिल सकती है कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक? अगर माइनारिटी के नाम पर लोग हल्ला करना चाहते हैं

तो माइनारिटी में बहुत से लोग आ जाते हैं क्योंकि इकोनामिक बैकवर्डनेस की बात समझ में आ सकती है जिस के आधार पर चयन किया जा सकता है, उस को प्रोफेस मिल सकता है। और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ मंत्री जी, माइनारिटी के नाम पर नहीं बल्कि इकोनामिक बैकवर्डनेस के नाम पर हो सकता है कुछ मार्जिन दिया जाच और जिन की अपेक्षा हुई है 25 साल तक उन्हें कुछ राहत दी जायगी।

श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र (वेगूसराय) : सभा पती जी, चूंकि समय कम है इसलिये मुल्हासर में ही कुछ अर्ज करवा रहा हूँ मेरी राय में किसी लोकतंत्र की सच्ची कसौटी यह है कि उसके सङ्घ में अल्पसंख्यकों के बीच में क्या राय है, अल्पसंख्यक क्या महसूस करते हैं कि उनके साथ कैसा बर्ताव हो रहा है। जो पिछड़े वर्ग और दलित वर्ग है वे कैसा महसूस करते हैं उन के साथ कैसा बर्ताव होता है। यह किसी भी जम्हूरियत की सच्ची कसौटी है और इस तरह अगर आप देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जिस समाज एवं राष्ट्र में ऐसी भावना नहीं कि अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ, पिछड़े वर्ग के साथ न्याय हो रहा है, वह समाज एक विभक्त समाज है, वह राष्ट्र एक विभक्त राष्ट्र है। और हम कहते हैं कि वह कंट्री आफ टू नेशन्स है। विलायत में भी जहां लेबर है और दूसरी तरफ कैपिटलिस्ट हैं वहां कहा जाता है कि दिस इज ए कंट्री आफ टू नेशन्स। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि समाज ज्यादा सुदृढ़ और मजबूत हो उस में कोहिजन और सालिडरिटी की भावना ज्यादा पैदा हो तो सभी वर्गों को हमें न्याय देना होगा।

आज जो भावना फैल रही है हमारे अल्पसंख्यकों में यह हमारे लिये बहुत दुखदे बात है। हमें यह कह कर टाल नहीं सकते हैं कि मैरिट के ऊपर वे नहीं आए। अगर ऐसी बात है कि योग्यता के आधार पर वे नहीं आ

सके हैं तो सरकार को आंकड़ों के साथ इसको सिद्ध करना चाहिए और सदन के सामने आकर साफ साफ इसको बताना चाहिए। यह जो भावना फैल रही है कि अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैंने एक बार सदन में कहा था कि मुसलमान के मिनिस्टर बनना तो आसान है लेकिन खानसामा बनना लिये मुश्किल है। श्री मीइनुलहक चौधरी को या श्री नुरुलहसीन साहब को आप सियासी नुमाइश के लिए, विंडो ड्रेसिंग के लिए मिनिस्टर तो बना देते हैं लेकिन जब रोजगारी की बात आती है और मुसलमानों में यह भावना फैलती है कि उनके लिये खानसामा बनना भी मुश्किल है तब आप समझ सकते हैं कि कैसी स्थिति है। आप कबूल करेंगे कि यह आम तौर पर माना जाता है कि जैसा खानसामा मुसलमान बन सकता है वैसा दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन अब वे खानसामा भी नहीं रह पाये हैं आप उनको रोजगार की सुझावितें दें। कुछ लोगों को मिनिस्टर बनाकर उनकी रोजगारी से महरूम न करें। मुसलमान नौजवान या दूसरी माइनारिटीज के नौजवान जो हैं उनमें यह भावना नहीं फैली चाहिये कि वे नौकरी में नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं।

बुनियादी हक का सवाल भी यहां उठा था। माइनारिटीज के जो बुनियादी हक हैं उनको भी हमने महफूज नहीं रखा है जब इसी सदन में विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोगो ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि इस सदन का यह अधिकार भले ही हो कि सभी बुनियादी हक को तबदील कर सकें लेकिन जो माइनारिटीज के बुनियादी हक हक हैं उनको तब्दील करने का हक नहीं होना चाहिये तो सत्तारूढ़ दल ने इनको कबूल नहीं किया था। आज इसके कारण भी उनमें अंधेरी की भावना पैदा हुई है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ आंकड़े रखे हैं। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वे पक्के हैं

[श्री श्यामानन्द मिश्रा]

श्रीर उन्होंने दावा भी नहीं किया कि बे पक्के हैं। लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि माइ-नोरिटीज को जिस तरह का प्रतिनिधित्व सेवाओं में सभी स्टैंड्स में मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल रहा है। इसका क्या इलाज है? हम कुछ सिद्धांत बना दें तो उससे ज्यादा काम नहीं चलेगा। सिद्धान्त तो हमारा यह भी है कि हम रिप-ब्लिक हैं, हमारा जनतंत्र सैक्युलर है, यहां सभी के साथ न्याय किया जाएगा लेकिन असल बात यह है कि हम बातें तो बहुत लम्बी करते हैं लेकिन जब उन पर अमल करने की बात आती है तो बहुत पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। मुझे याद है जब मुझे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला था तो मैंने देखा था कि वह पाक्षिक पत्रों में मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा करते थे कि माइनोरिटीज के साथ सर्वमिज में किस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है। आज प्रधान मंत्री उस तरह के खत लिखती हैं या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन जब तक सर्वोच्च व्यक्ति यहां से निखे तो जाहिर है कि इस मामले में जिस तरह की स्थिति होनी चाहिये वैसी नहीं हो सकती है। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि बड़े सिद्धान्त रखने का कोई जरूरत नहीं है हमारी समस्या लोकतंत्र में है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है एक पांव हमारा चान्द और सितारों पर है और दूसरा घड़े और खच्चर पर। राजनीतिक रूप से तो बहुत कुछ कदम हमने बढ़ाए लोकतंत्र हमने सबूल किया है और उससे ज्यादा कुछ और हो नहीं सकता है लेकिन सामाजिक रूप से शैक्षिक रूप से, आर्थिक रूप से हम बहुत पिछड़े हैं। इस वैषम्य में गहरी खराबियां पैदा हो रही हैं।

मैं दो-तीन मुद्दा देना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि नैशनल इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल को इनके सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा सक्रिय होना चाहिये। राष्ट्रीय संगठन और सम्बद्धता का नवाज नैशनल इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल का मुख्य काम होना चाहिये वह इन मामलों के बारे में पूरी देख-रेख करे और वक्तन फवक्तन इसके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट भी

प्रकाशित करे कि किस तरह का माइनोरिटीज के साथ बर्ताव हो रहा है।

दूसरा मुद्दा मेरा यह है कि कैबिनेट स्तर पर एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये। जहां और बानों के लिये कई कमेटियां हैं वहां इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये।

हम आर्थिक नियोजन की बात करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हम को उस के साथ-साथ सामाजिक नियोजन की बात भी करनी चाहिये। हम इसको नहीं देखते हैं कि समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में किस तरह की भावना फैल रही है और उसमें समाज हमारा मुड़ रहा है या नहीं। इस वास्ते सोशियोनोजिकल प्लानिंग का भी यहां कहीं पर सच होना चाहिये। हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में खाम कर जा बड़ी-बड़ी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं उन में तो इसका चादा बाल होना चाहिये।

श्री मुहम्मद जवोदुर्रहमान (कितानगंज) यह बहुत हमारे दोष सामान्य कारण और नवन किशोर गिरा के मर्यादा नम्बर 2 थे। जोकि 24 जुलाई को पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुआ था पर उठी है। इस पर जो नकरीर हुई है उनको मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। यमजायी जो के भाषण को भी मैंने सुना है। मैंने देखा कि वह अकलियतों की बात को लेकर गर्म गर्म आंसू बहा रहे थे। पता नहीं ये गर्म आंसू इलैक्शन की कड़ी है या बाकई में उनके दिलो जजबात को जाहिर करता है। अगर दिलो जजबात का इजहार है तो मुझे इससे बड़ी खुशी हुई है। लेकिन एक बात है। जो बात वह यहां कहते हैं इसका वह बाहर भी कहा करें और इन बातों का सदन तक महदूद न रखे।

मोजूदा रेल मंत्रों का आए हुए बहुत दिन नहीं हुए हैं। इन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट रखी है उसको मैंने गौर से पढ़ा है। उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि जितना होना चाहिये था मुजलमानों तथा अकलियतों के लिये नहीं हुआ है और इसका उन्हें दुख भी है। यह इतना सबत मसला है कि इस पर जितनी भी राशनी



ढाली जाए कम होगी। आजादके बाद से मुतवातिर वेइंसाफी होती आ रही है और कितनी जल्दी इसको दूर किया जा सकता है या यह पूरी हो सकनी है या नहीं यह गौर-तलब बात है। मैं कुछ मृदाय मिनिस्ट्री साहब को देना चाहूंगा। रेलवे मिनिस्टर में एक ऐसा परसोनल आफिसर बहाल होना चाहिये जोकि हर एक कमीशन की बहालियों को देखे और उन में जो दरखवास्ते पड़ी हैं उनको देखे और अपनी रिपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को भी दे और मिनिस्टर उसको हर छः महीने पर पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर रखे ताकि सही बातों का पता चल सके और सही सही आंकड़े मानूम हो सके कि किम फिरका के, शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के, ट्राइब्ज के, मुसलमानों के और दूसरे जो लोग हैं कितने रख गए और बहाल किए गये हैं और नव के साथ इंगाफ हुआ है या नहीं।

यह नव बात है कि हमारा मुल्क एक जम्हूरी मुल्क है। जो भी पार्टी पावर में आती है उसका एक मैनीफेस्टो होता है। इस वक्त हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। मनिफेस्टो और अपने प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक हम चलते हैं। हमारे दोस्तों की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार वगैरह में बनी। उनके भी अपने प्रिंसिपल्ज थे। अगर्ब उस में मुस्लिम लीग भी शामिल थी, मजलिस भी शामिल थी, जनसंघ भी शामिल थी, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भी शामिल थी। बड़ी पांच पांच सरकार थी।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** केरल में क्या हो रहा है ?

**श्री मुहम्मद जमोल् रहमान :** श्री मुलेमान सेट हाउस नहीं हैं। अभी मेरे दोस्त गायबा ने उनके मुंह की बात कर रहे थे।

हम लोगों का और हुक्मत का, जो नजरिया है, व्यूरोक्रेट्स को उस पर अमल करना होगा। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में माइना-

रिटीज को जो राइट्स दिये गये हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए एक लाइयर होने की हैमियत से मैं कह सकता हूं कि किसी दूसरे मुल्क में माइनारिटीज को इतने राइट्स नहीं दिये गये हैं, जितने स्वतन्त्र भारत में माइनारिटीज और मुसलमानों को दिये गये हैं। लेकिन सबाल यह है कि इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्राविजन पर अमल कितना होता है। आखिर अमल करने के लिए मोहनरिम ललित बाबू तो नहीं जायेंगे, उनको डिपेंड करना पड़ेगा व्यूरोक्रेट्स पर, जिनके हाथ में शासन है। इसलिए हमें अपने व्यूरोक्रेट्स को हुक्मत और मुल्क के नजरिये के सांचे में ढालना होगा—फिर सेंटर या मूबों में चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की हुक्मत हो, तभी उस नजरिये को सही मानों में अमली जामा पहनाया जा सकता है।

आर्टिकल 13 में इकानोमिकली, सोशल और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड लोगों को जो मरगावात दी गई हैं, उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। 1947 के बाद मुसलमान इकानोमिकली, सोशल और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड हो गये हैं और ज्यादा बैकवर्ड होते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये उनके बारे में कांस्टीट्यूशन के इस आर्टिकल का पूरा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। चन्द पार्टियां पोलिटिकल मोटिव से मुसलमानों को बरगला चाहती हैं। खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में जो इलैक्शन आने वाला है, उस पर नजर रखते हुए वे इस सदन में और बाहर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं और डा० फरदी से बातचीत करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों को नजरअन्दाज करते हुए इस आर्टिकल का पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाये, ताकि मुसलमानों के इकानमिक, सोशल और एजुकेशनल मसले सही मानों में हल हो सकें।

मैं अपनी पार्टी का तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क के अवाम ने हमको 1971 में एक मैसिब मैनडेट देकर यहां भेजा है,



[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

इसलिए हमको इस सिलसिले में मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि अनाज के होलसेल ट्रेड के टेक-ओवर के बाद श्री वाजपेयी वाहुर किसानों को तो कहें और बरालाए कि वे सरकार को गल्ला न दें और यहां सदन में कहें कि भली की हजारों दुकान खोली जायें।

इस में दो राय नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद भी मुसलमानों के साथ बेइसाफी हुई है। मुल्क की पापुलेशन के इन्फो साइजबल नम्बर को इग्नोर नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह जरूरी है कि रेलवे में पर्सनल ऑफिसर को फिर से बहाल किया जायें। एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में सब लोगों के अधिकार बराबर होते हैं। हमारे यहां सब लोग टेक्मपेयर हैं चाहे वे मुसलमान, हरिजन, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ब्राह्मण, यादव या कायस्थ हों। उन सब के अधिकार बराबर हैं। इस में डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री मोहनलाल चौधरी और दूसरे दोस्तों ने हाउस के सामने बहुत से आंकड़े पेश किये हैं। मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने 24 जुलाई को जो कुछ कहा, और जो कागज मेरे हाथ में इस वक़्त है उसको मुताबिक यह तय बात है कि माइनिस्ट्रीज और मुसलमानों के साथ बाइसाफी हुई है, जिस को वह दूर करेंगे और उन लोगों को एडिक्वेट रिप्रेजेंटेशन देंगे।

जो लोग रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन, बनाये जाते हैं, उन को अपने दिलों से डर निकाल देना चाहिए। उन को सोचना चाहिए कि हमें इन्साफ करना है, हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि कोई हरिजन है या मुसलमान या कायस्थ, यादव या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का है। तभी वे इन्साफ कर सकेंगे। अगर वे समझे कि हम इन्साफ की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं और अगर वे उसी के मुताबिक

काम करें तो हरिजनों, मुसलमानों और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये कोई मसला नहीं रहेगा।

### اشری محمد جمیل الرحمان

(کشن گنج) : یہ بحث ہمارے دوست ست پال کپور اور نول کشور سہما کے سوال نمبر 24 ء جر کہ 24 جولائی کو پارلیمنٹ میں پیش ہوا تھا، پر اُٹھی ہے۔ اس پر جو تقریریں ہوئی ہیں اُن کو میں نے بہت دھیان سے سنا ہے۔ واپڈیٹی جی کے بھاشن کو بھی میں نے سنا ہے۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ رے اقلیتوں کی بات کو لے کر گرم گرم آنسو بہا رہے تھے۔ پتہ نہیں یہ گرم آنسو الیکشن کی کڑی نہیں یا واقعی میں اُن کے دلی جذبات کو ظاہر کرتی ہیں۔ اگر دلی جذبات کا اظہار ہیں تو مجھے اس سے بڑی خوشی ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن ایک بات ہے جو بات وہ یہاں کہتے ہیں اس کو وہ باہر بھی کہا کریں اور ان ہانوں کو ایوان تک محدود نہ رکھیں۔

موجودہ ریل منسٹری کو ائے ہوئے بہت دن نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے جو رپورٹ دی ہے اُس کو میں نے غور سے پڑھا ہے۔ انہوں نے قبول کیا ہے کہ جتنا ہونا چاہیئے تھا مسلمانوں اور اقلیتوں نے لئے نہیں ہوا ہے اور اس کا انہیں دکھ بھی ہے۔ یہ اتنا سخت مسئلہ ہے کہ اس پر جتنی بھی روشنی ڈالی جائے کم ہو گی۔

آزادی کے بعد سے متواتر بے انصافی ہوتی آ رہی ہے اور کتنی جلدی اس کو دور کیا جا سکتا ہے یا پوری ہو سکتی ہے یا نہیں یہ غور طلب بات ہے۔ میں کچھ سچھاؤ منسٹر صاحب کو دینا چاہتا تھا۔ ریل منسٹری میں ایک ایسا پرسونل آفیسر بحال ہونا چاہیئے جو کہ ہر کمیشن کی بحالیوں کو دیکھے اور اُن میں جو درخواستیں بڑی ہوں اُن کو دیکھے اور اپنی رپورٹ منسٹر کو بھی دے اور منسٹر اُس کو ہر چھ مہینے پر پارلیمنٹ پر اندر رکھیں تاکہ صحیح باتوں کا پتہ چل سکے اور صحیح صحیح آنکڑے معلوم ہو سکے کہ کس فرقہ کے، سیدھوں کے کاسٹس کے، ٹرائیڈ کے، مسلمانوں کے اور دوسرے جو لوگ ہیں کتنے رکھے گئے اور بحال کئے گئے ہیں۔ اور سب کے ساتھ انصاف ہوا ہے یا نہیں۔

یہ طے بنتا ہے کہ ہمارا ملک ایک جمہوری ملک ہے۔ جو بھی پارٹی ہو، میں اُنی ہے اُس کا ایک میملی فہستہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس وقت ہماری کانگریس کی سرکار ہے۔ میملی فہستہ اور ایسے پروگرام کے مطابق ہم چلتے ہیں۔ ہمارے دوستوں کی سرکار ان پر دیکھیں، بہار وغیرہ میں ہلی۔ اُن کے بھی ایسے پرسنل تھے اگرچہ اُس میں مسلم لیگ بھی شامل تھی، مجلس بھی شامل تھی، جن کے بھی شامل تھے، سوشلسٹ پارٹی بھی شامل تھی، بڑی ہاچ پانچ سرکار تھی۔

شری اٹل بھاری واجھی : کہل میں کہا ہو رہا ہے ؟

شری محمد جمیل الرحمان : شری

سلمان سیٹھ ہاؤس میں نہیں ہیں ! ابھی میرے دوست غالبانہ میں اُن نے مہلے کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔

ہم ارگوں کے اور حکومت کے جو ملشہ اور نظریہ ہے بیورو کریٹس کو اُس پر عمل کرنا ہوگا۔ ہمارے کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں مائینوریٹیز کو جو رائٹس دیئے گئے ہیں، انہیں دیکھتے ہوئے ایک قانوندان ہونے کی حیثیت سے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ کسی دوسرے ملک میں مائینوریٹیز کو ایسے رائٹس نہیں دیئے گئے ہیں، جتنے سونڈر بہارت میں مائینوریٹیز اور مسلمانوں کو دیئے گئے ہیں۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اس کانسٹی ٹیوشن کے پراروز پر عمل کتنا ہوتا ہے۔ آخر عمل کرنے کے لئے مختصر وقت باہو تو نہیں چاہیئے ؟ اُن کو ڈپنڈ کرنا پڑے گا بیورو کریٹس پر، جس کے ہاتھ میں شاسن ہے۔ اس لئے ہمیں اپنے بیورو کریٹس کو حکومت اور ملک کے نظریہ کے سانچے میں ڈالنا ہوگا۔ پھر سلہتر یا صوبوں میں چاہے کسی بھی پارٹی کی حکومت ہو—تبھی اُس نظریہ کو صحیح معنوں میں عملی جامہ پہلایا جا سکتا ہے

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]  
 آرٹیکل 16 میں اکنومکلی ء  
 سوشلی اور ایجوکیشنلی بیکورڈ لوگوں  
 کو جو مراعات دی گئی ہیں اُن کا  
 پورا استعمال ہونا چاہیئے - 1947 کے  
 بعد مسلمان اکنومکلی ء سوشلی اور  
 ایجوکیشنلی بیکورڈ ہو گئے ہیں اور  
 زیادہ بیکورڈ ہوتے جا رہے ہیں - اس  
 لئے اُن کے بارے میں کانستی ٹیشن  
 کے اِس آرٹیکل کا پورا استعمال ہونا  
 چاہیئے - چلند پارٹیاں پولیٹیکل موٹو  
 سے مسلمانوں کو ورغلانا چاہتی ہیں -  
 خاص کر اتر پردیش میں جو الیکشن  
 آنے والا ہے اُس پر نظر رکھتے ہوئے وہ  
 اِس ایوان میں اور باہر بڑی بڑی  
 باتیں کرتے ہیں اور قاکٹ فریدی سے  
 بات چیت کرتے ہیں - میں چاہتا  
 ہوں کہ اِن باتوں کو نظر نہ کرتے  
 ہوئے اِس آرٹیکل کا پورا استعمال کیا  
 جائے ء تاکہ مسلمانوں کے اکنومک ء  
 سوشل اور ایجوکیشنل مسئلے صحیح  
 معنوں میں حل ہو سکیں -

میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے  
 کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اِس ملک کے عوام  
 نے ہم کو 1971ء میں ایک میسج  
 میٹڈ دے کر یہاں بھیجا ہے اِس  
 لئے ہم کو اِس سلسلے میں موقع دیا  
 جانا چاہیئے - ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہیئے  
 کہ اِنج کے ہوئے ٹریڈ کے ٹریڈ اور  
 کے بعد شری واجھیٹی باہر کسانوں  
 کو تو کہیں اور ورغلانیں کہ وہ

کو غلہ نہ دیں اور یہاں سدن میں  
 کہیں کہ غلے کی ہزاروں درکوں کو لی  
 جانیں -

اِس میں دو باتیں نہیں ہیں کہ  
 آزادی کے بعد بڑی مساجدوں نے ساتھ  
 بے انصافی ہوئی ہے - ملک کی  
 پارلیمنٹ نے اِنکے سارواپل نیچر کو  
 نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - یہ  
 ضروری ہے کہ ریپوے میں پرسنل آفیسر  
 کو پور سے بھیجا گیا جائے - ایک  
 ڈیپارٹمنٹ لٹری میں سب لوگوں کے  
 ادھکار برابر ہوتے ہیں - ہمارے یہاں  
 سب لوگ ٹیکس پور ہیں - چاہے وہ  
 مسلمان ء بریجن ء شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ ء  
 برہمن ء ریڈ ہنڈ کاسٹ ہوں اُن  
 سب کے ادھکار برابر ہیں - اِس میں  
 امتیاز نہیں ہونا چاہیئے -

شری معین الحق چودھری اور  
 دوسرے دوستوں نے ہاؤس کے سامنے  
 بھی سے آنکڑے پیسے کئے ہیں - میں  
 اُن آنکڑوں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا  
 ہوں - مسٹر صاحب نے 24 جولائی  
 کو جو کچھ کہا اور جو کفازات میرے  
 ہاتھ میں اس وقت میں اُس کے  
 مطابق یہ طے بات ہے کہ مایہنور میٹوز  
 اور مسلمانوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہوئی  
 ہے جس کو وہ دور کریں گے اور اُن لوگوں  
 کو مناسب نمائندگی دیں گے -

جو لوگ ریلوے سروس کمیشن کے  
 چھرمین بلائے جاتے ہیں اُن کو اچھے  
 دنوں سے تو نکل دینا چاہیئے - اُن کو

سوچنا چاہئے کہ ہمیں انصاف کرنا ہے ؟ ہمیں یہ نہیں دیکھنا ہے کہ کوئی ہریجن ہے یا مسلمان ہے یا کائستہ ؟ یادو یا شذیولڈ ٹرائبز کا ہے - تبھی وہ انصاف کر سکیں گے - اگر وہ سمجھیں کہ ہم انصاف کی کرسی پر بیٹھے ہیں اور اگر وہ اُسی کے مطابق کام کریں تو ہریجنوں ، مسلمانوں اور شذیولڈ کاسٹس اور شذیولڈ ٹرائبز کے لئے کوئی مسئلہ نہیں ہوگا -

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was wondering as to how this subject of discussion on the recruitment of minorities came up because. When we talk of the recruitment of minorities in the Railways, that has an implication that other less fortunate people, like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being really very well looked after. It would have been more comprehensive if the discussion would have been on the recruitment policy of the Railways so that we could have gone into details as to what extent not only the minorities but also the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being looked after. I raise this point right in the beginning and I would like to ask about the clarification of the word "minorities" as to which of the minorities. The word "minorities" has a very vague term. I think, we should have made it very clear. There was some sense in saying, "backward communities of the minorities."

Today, we are trying to find out some way out or the other. We are giving sometimes political angle, sometimes communal angle, sometimes linguistic angle and so on. All sorts of passions are coming up to highlight certain points. But we should say, whether he is a Muslim or a Christian or a Scheduled Tribe or a Scheduled Caste, if an injustice has been done, it is an injustice. Therefore, we should fight against any

irregularity in the recruitment policy and, if there has been any discrimination against Muslims, not as a community but as an Indian Citizen from a particular community, that the question should be looked into. Therefore, I personally felt very much unhappy at the idea that some people were trying to bring in linguistic passions, communal passions, religious passions and all sorts of passions. I could not understand myself as to what is a minority? Is it a political minority or a linguistic minority or what sort of minority?

I feel we are taking ourselves 25 years back. When a Committee of the Constituent Assembly was sitting under the Chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, they went into the details of the question of minorities as to who were getting protection during the British regime. They were classified into three categories: (1) Anglo-Indians, Parsis and plain tribes of Assam; (2) Indian Christians and Sikhs and (3) Muslims and Scheduled Castes. They went into the details and tried to find out which of the minorities should be given protection. Finally, they came to a conclusion on the 14th May, 1949, by one Resolution, "that the system of reservation for minorities, other than the Scheduled Castes in legislature, be abolished." So, again, we are going back and digging the old grave to find out as to who the minorities are. We should try to understand what we are talking about. Even today, even in the name of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are supposed to get protection, we have not been able to do any justice to them. We must be able to see whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have got the adequate percentage of reservations in the services as fixed by the Constitution and the Government from time to time.

Let me tell you, for instance, a very sad story about a Scheduled Tribe who was working in the South-Eastern Railway as Assistant Inspector of Works. He went to the Chittaranjan Locomotives Workshop on a reserved post for Scheduled Tribes as Inspector of Works. He was

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

recruited there; he worked for 2-3 years and, finally, he was asked to go back to the South-Eastern Railway as Assistant Inspector of Works. Even though there were other posts in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop, he was not retained there. Even his juniors were retained. He was asked to go back. He filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court. After some time, he was offered the job of a Clerk. This thing went on. In the final judgment, the Judge asked the authorities, "Do something about it." He did not pass orders. He said, "Do something about it. You sort it out yourselves." They have not been able to do anything. This is the position where there is reservation. This shows the attitude of the officers who deal with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is not a question of reserving or not reserving. A lot of things are happening and nothing sees the light of the day. Therefore, we should try to understand the whole thing. It is not reservation that matters. It is the attitude of mind. It is the intention of the officers of the Government, it is the intention of the particular Ministry which is responsible for this, that matters. Therefore, let us go back and try to see that these people get their share which is their due; whether it is Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or minorities, every one should get the share which is due.

Some hon. Member was trying to exploit it politically—I think, it was Mr. Piloo Mody, who is a very senior and seasoned politician. I heard him saying that if we could make friendship with Pakistan, then the Muslims in India could be won over or kept in good humour. He was suggesting that the only way to get them round was to make friendship with Pakistan. By this he seems to suggest that the Muslims in India are pro-Pakistan. I would like to say that this stand is wrong and is very biased because, in India, whether Muslims or Christians or Hindus, we are Indians first and foremost. We should not think in terms of Christians or Muslims or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. We are all Indians, and if there is any injustice done to anybody, whether he belongs to Scheduled

Castes or Scheduled Tribes or any of the minority communities, that must be condemned and criticised. That is the way how we have to sort out the problem.

Somebody was trying to suggest that, if in a particular community somebody was advanced, that particular community should not be brought under Schedule I Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "A society always grows under the inspiration of its own men". There should be some people advanced in every community. Otherwise, what would happen to that community? There would be no one to look after the interests of that community. In that event, nobody from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes would have the privilege of coming to Parliament. Is it the intention of the Government? I do not think that that is the intention of the Government. Such attitude towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be condemned and criticised. Nobody who is an Indian at heart should try to utter these words.

श्री नाथू राम छहिलवार (टीकमगढ़):

सभामानि महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उस में भाग लेने के लिए जो आपने मुझे अवसर दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा कहना केवल यह है कि जो अभी प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि रेन्डवे में माइनरिटी और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का मांग कोटा है वह पूरे 25 साल में पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसका कारण क्या है, इस के ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। अभी पिछले दिनों होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक आदेश निकाला था। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़के योग्य होने पर भी इसलिए उन को सविस्त कमीशन में सेलेक्ट नहीं किया जाता है केवल एक ही प्राइन्सिपल पर कि यूटेल कैंडीडेट नहीं मिले हम को क्योंकि सविस्त कमीशन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोई रीप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं होता है। इस के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करता

हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का जो सेलेक्शन हो वह उन का अला में होना चाहिए, जनरल कैडिडेट्स के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है। अभी वहां पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का पी० सी० एम० का जो सेलेक्शन हुआ है उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का अलग सेलेक्शन हुआ है ताकि उन लोगों का उन्हीं लोगों के बीच में कम्पीटीशन हो और दूसरों के बीच में न हो। इसी तरह यहां उनका जो सेलेक्शन हां उस के लिए रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में या रेलवे बोर्ड में एक ऐसे आफिसर की नियुक्ति हां जो इस बात की गारंटी के साथ देखे कि इन के साथ अन्याय तो नहीं हो रहा है। इस के साथ ही साथ उन का डिबीजन न होने पर भी उन के लिए प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि जब जब किसी कर्मचारी के प्रमोशन का सवाल आता है तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का होता है तो उसका सर्विस रोल खराब कर दिया जाता है, उस को पीछे ढकेल दिया जाता है। मेरे पास ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि गोरखपुर डिबीजन के चार टी० टी० आईज जो ग्रेजुएट्स थे और दो उन में से ला ग्रेजुएट्स थे उन को प्रमोशन न दे कर दो तीन मैट्रिक पास थे उन को प्रमोशन दे दिया गया। वह बेचारे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। उन्होंने रेप्रेजेंट किया तां बोले कि हम तुम को लाइन पर नहीं भेजेंगे, स्टेशन पर अटेंच कर देंगे। कई लोगों को हमारे पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं। अक्सर उन का सर्विस रोल खराब किया जाता है और उन्हें पीछे ढकेला जाता है। इसलिए हर स्टेज पर देखा जाना चाहिए, चाहे उन का प्रमोशन हो, चाहे सेलेक्शन हो, उस में उन का जो रिजर्वेशन हो उस के लिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का आदमी वहां होना चाहिए जो इस बात को देखे कि उन के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है। जब हम इस बात

को देखेंगे कि उन के साथ अन्याय न हो तब जाकर उनका रिजर्वेशन पूरा होगा। हम देखते हैं कि कितनी बैकसीज पड़ी रह जाती है। पिछले 25 सालों में उतरी कितनी ऐसी बैकसीज पड़ी रह गई जो भरी नहीं जा सकी। इसलिए जब तक यह कोटा पूरा न हो जाय तब तक दूसरों को मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। उनका कोटा आप को पूरा करना चाहिए तभी यह पूरा हो सकेगा नहीं तो यह क्रम बढ़ता ही रहेगा रिजर्वेशन का, यह कभी पूरा होने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात और मैं कह देना चाहता हूं। थोड़ी सी बात हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि हमारा पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन खत्म होना चाहिए। मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। अगर पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन न होता तो हम हरिजनों की बात यहां कह न पाते। कौन होता यहां कहने वाला? क्या खेत में बैठ कर हम यह कहेंगे? क्या आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां करोड़पति और लखपति आदमी हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि भारत में कोई भी करोड़पति हरिजन है ही नहीं। अगर हो जाए तो उसको गालियां मिलेंगी बिड़ला और टाटा की तरह। ये कहते हैं कि हमें पालिटिकल रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिये। तो जो गरीब हैं, जिन को दो एकड़ भूमि चाहिये, उस में पूछिये, उसका क्या होगा जिन को अपनी झोंपड़ी बनाने के लिए गांव में जमीन नहीं मिलती है? संरक्षण के मुताबिक ही हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जमीन की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं उन के बच्चों के लिए वजीफों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। हम भीख नहीं मांगते बल्कि संविधान ने जो हमें संरक्षण दिया है उसी की मांग करते हैं। इसलिए हमारे बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई लिखाई की सुविधा होनी चाहिये और जहां पर भी सेलेक्शन हो उस बोर्ड में हमारा कैडिडेट जरूर रखा जाए।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून):  
सभापति महोदय, एक बहुत गम्भीर बिषय

### [श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

पर चर्चा जब चली और मैंने पालियामेंट के बहुत योग्य तथा अच्छे व्यक्तियों को सुना तो मेरा भी मन बना कि मैं इस में भाग लूं। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना हूं, आप ने मुझे समय दिया। यह सवाल सिर्फ रेलवे का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि सरकार किसे कहते हैं? सरकार के तीन मंत्रकन होते हैं। एक सेवान कानून बनाने वाला है, दूसरा कानून लागू करने वाला है। कानून को लागू करने वाले ही असली सरकार होते हैं। परमानेंट सचिवस ही असली सरकार होती है। यह कहते हुए सुना गया है परमानेंट सचिवस के मुंह से कि मिनिस्टर तो धाते जाते रहते हैं, एम पी तो पांच साल के लिए धाते हैं और चले जाते हैं, असली सरकार तो हमारी है। तो सरकार के विषय में आज चर्चा है और सिर्फ एक ही विभाग ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे विभागों में माइनारिटीज और शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का सवाल ले कर देश की सारी व्यवस्था पर आज चर्चा हुई है और बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि तरह तरह के विचार यहां पर आए हैं।

सवाल यह है कि यहां पर शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स भी हैं, उन के साथ में मुस्लिम को भी माइनारिटी माना गया है। लेकिन और भी कम्युनिटीज हैं, जातियां हैं क्योंकि यह तथ्य है कि यह देश जातियों और धर्म का देश है। यहां पर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने भी एक मर्तबा कहा था कि इस देश के अंदर वर्ग संगठन या वर्ग संघर्ष की बात के साथ साथ वर्ण-संघर्ष भी है। एक बात और हमारे सामने जनरल सेक्रेटरी यादव जी ने कही कि सर्विसेज में दस या आठ प्रतिशत कुछ व्यक्ति या खानदान के लोग हैं। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि बहुत ही जल्द पूर्वक इस पर चर्चा होती, समय मिलता और भी बहुत से लोग जो इस में हिस्सा लेना चाहते थे वह हिस्सा लेते। एक सवाल बिल्कुल सीधा आ गया

है कि सर्विसेज में परसेंटेज कैसे बढ़ेगी। शिक्षा की क्वालीफिकेशन जब तक नहीं होगी, इंटरव्यू में जब तक नम्बर नहीं आएगा, तब तक उन को एक्वाइन्टमेंट नहीं मिलेगा और शिक्षा पर यहां कुछ धननों की, कुछ वर्गों की मानोपत्ती है। जहां पर पब्लिक स्कूल और दूसरे स्कूलों का जिक्र आता है तो मैं तो यह मान कर चलता हूं कि श्री मंत्री जी ने कन्फर्म किया है कि इसको पब्लिक स्कूलों में से जो निकले हुए व्यक्ति हैं उन को अफमरी की जगह मिलती है। और हमारे जो नीचे के स्कूल हैं, उन से जो निकले हुए लोग हैं, वे खानसामा, चपगामी, क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 बन सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां सर्विसेज में बन्धी हुई फैमिलीज का श्रेड शुरू होता है—इस के बारे में हम को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना होगा।

19 hrs.

हमारे यहां आज स्त्री शिक्षा बढ़ रही है, लेकिन किन जातियों में बढ़ रही है, हरिजनों में नहीं बढ़ रही है। कुछ ऐसी कामें हैं जो विशेषकर उन गई हैं, न बड़ों में हैं, न छोटी में हैं। काया कालेजकर माहय ने ए. रिपोर्ट बनाई थी—पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से इस हाउस में उन पर बहस नहीं हुई, वे कामें कहाँ हैं, न गडरिये हैं, न इस किस्म की दूसरी जातियां हैं, जो आज किसी शुमार में नहीं आती, न उन की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम है, न उनकी कोई सामाजिक स्थिति है, न कोई इकानामिक राइट्स हैं, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके अलावा जहां सर्विसेज दी जाती हैं, वहां इस के साथ कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस भी दिये जाते हैं। यह बिजनेस का एक बहुत बड़ा सकल बन गया है जो इन्हीं की मारफ होता है। आप जरा इन के आंकड़े ले कर देखिए—किन किन कोमों को, किन किन खानदानों को, परमिट मिलते हैं, कोटे मिलते हैं, लाइसेन्सेज मिलते हैं, सारा बिजनेस चलाना इन्हीं के हाथ में है। नियुक्तियां भी यही करते

हैं, प्रमोशन भी यही करते हैं, तबादले भी यही करते हैं। सवाल यह है कि विषय बहुत गम्भीर है, इसकी परमानेंट व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस की देखरेख के लिए कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बननी चाहिए। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में काका कालेलकर साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है, जो दबा दी गई है, इस मदन में उस पर बहस होनी चाहिए और पूरे फैक्ट्स देश और हाउस के सामने आ जाने चाहिए कि इस देश के असली शासक, शोषक और शोषित कौन हैं।

श्री इस्हाक सद्गाली (अमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सिर्फ दो चीजों की तरफ आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस हाउस में हमारे भाई अटल बिहारी जी वाजपेयी ने यह कहा कि मुसलमानों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन वर्ता जा रहा है—इस की कोई मिसाल नहीं है। मैं दो मिसालें आप के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—ग्रन्थ में 7-8 साल पहले की बात है—जिला रामपुर का एक नौजवान फौज में भरती हुआ, उसके पास इत्तिला पहुँच गई कि तुम फौज में ले लिए गये हो। उस ने अपना मकान गिरवी रखा, जरूरत का सामान मुहिया किया ताकि फौज में जा सके। जब वह वहाँ गया तो उस से कहा गया—वैरी सौरी, आप का यह नाम है, हम आपको नहीं ले सकते। उस ने कहा कि आप ने मुझे इत्तिला दी है, फिर मुझे क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है। उस ने कहा कि मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए कि आप मुझे इस बजह से नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम लिख कर भी नहीं देंगे। वह शक्स अभी मौजूद है और छोटे पमाने पर बीड़ी का खोखार कर रहा है।

दूसरी मिसाल—कोटा एक बहुत बड़ा इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिटी है, वहाँ पर पब्लिक सैक्टर का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है,

उस का नाम मुझे याद नहीं है। डी० सी० एम० वालों का भी फटिलाइजर का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है। उस फैक्टरी के कई हिन्दू-मुसलमान दोस्तों ने बतलाया कि अगर कोई मुसलमान वहाँ जाना है, भरती होने के लिए, तो यह कहा जाता है कि यहाँ क्यों आये हो, भुट्टों के पास क्यों नहीं जाते हो। मैं यह बात डी० सी० एम० फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी, कोटा, के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं तो क्या है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी इत्तिला है—लेकिन अभी मेरे लिए इस की जिम्मेदारी लेना मुश्किल है—वहाँ पर जो पब्लिक सैक्टर फैक्टरी है, वहाँ भी एक भी मुसलमान नौकरी में नहीं है—इस की क्या वजह है।

यह कह देना बहुत आसान है कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होता है, लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि बहुत बड़ी आदद में ऐसे व्यक्ति बलाश के लोग हैं, बुनकर हैं, हमारे वर्कमें जिन्हें लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन नहीं लिया जाता। रेलवे के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, अगर मेरे पास वक्त होता तो रेलवे की भी कुछ स्पेसिफिक मिसालें आप के सामने रखता, किस तरह से उन के साथ नाइन्साफ़ी बरती जा रही है।

एक मिसाल फिर भी आप के सामने रखूँ—इसी दिल्ली शहर में—जहाँ हम बैठे हुए हैं—दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर कुलियों की भरती हुई। जो लोग चुने गये हैं आप उन की लिस्ट मांग लीजिये और देख लीजिये कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो भरती हुई है, वहाँ दर्जनों मुसलमानों की अर्जियां थी, लेकिन उन को नहीं लिया गया। मैं इस चीज के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ—बड़ी खुशी की बात है हमारे भाई मिनिस्टर हों, हमारे भाई



[श्री इसहाक सम्मनो]

वाइस-प्रेजिडेंट हों, हिन्दू भी हमारे भाई हैं, मुसलमान भी हमारे भाई हैं। कुरेशी साहब मिनिस्टर हैं, बहुत काबिल इन्सान हैं, लेकिन मैं एक मिनट में आप की ही बात की ताईद करते हुए कहता हूँ, हमारे चौधरी साहब भी मिनिस्टर रहे हैं—मुझे मुआफ़ फरमायें, इसमें बुरा मानने की बात नहीं है—इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री में फखरुद्दीन अनी अहमद साहब भी रहे हैं और मुईनुलहक चौधरी साहब भी रहे हैं—वहाँ की क्या हालत है? मैं आपके सामने फिगर्स दे कर बतलाता हूँ—

सिलैक्शन ग्रेड 120 मुसलमान-1

ग्रेड 1 392 मुसलमान-2

सैक्शन आफिसर 1599 मुसलमान-11

अस्सिस्टेंट्स 4582 मुसलमान-19

आप जरा गौर कीजिये, क्या सब नालायक हो गये? मेरी एक ही दरख्वास्त है मेहरबानी कर के, जैसा बार बार कहा गया है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जितनी जगहें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं उन को फौरन भरना चाहिये, देर नहीं करनी चाहिये, वरना वे अनएम्प्लॉयेड यूथ कहाँ जायेंगे, क्या करेंगे। वे देश के लिये हैंडिक बन सकते हैं, वे सरकार के लिये हैंडिक बन सकते हैं, इस समाज के लिये हैंडिक बन सकते हैं। जहाँ तक मुसलमानों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं एक ही बात कहूँगा—मैं कोई रियायत नहीं चाहता, कोई मुरब्बत नहीं चाहता, सिर्फ एक चीज चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह उन के साथ जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बरता जा रहा है, मेहरबानी कर के उस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को खत्म कराइये, वरना उन के अन्दर यह फीलिंग बढ़ती जायगी कि उन को सैकाइक्लास सिटिजन माना जाता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार का जो वायदा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब को एकसाँ ठुक्कू दिये जायेंगे, एकसाँ मीके दिये जायेंगे, उस

को खत्म न किया जाय और उन के साथ हो रहों डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को खत्म किया जाये।

[श्री اسحاق سمبلی (امروہ)]:

چیمبرمین صاحب - میں صرف دو چیزوں کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ اس سٹاف میں ہمارے بھائی اٹل بھاری جی واجھمئی نے یہ کہا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ ڈسکریمیشن برتا جا رہا ہے، اس کی کوئی مثال نہیں ہے - میں دو مثالیں آپ کے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اب سے سات آٹھ سال پہلے کی بات ہے، ضلع دامپور کا ایک نوجوان فوج میں بھری ہوا، اس کے پاس اطلاع پہنچ گئی کہ تم فوج میں لے گئے ہو - اس نے اپنا مکان گروی رکھا، ضرورت کا سامان مہیا کیا تاکہ فوج میں جا سکے - جب وہاں گیا تو اس سے کہا گیا ویری ساری، آپ کا یہ نام ہے ہم آپ کو نہیں لے سکتے - اس نے کہا کہ آپ نے مجھے اطلاع دی ہے پھر مجھے کون نہیں لیا جا رہا ہے - اس نے کہا کہ مجھے لکھ کر دے دیجیئے کہ آپ مجھے اس وجہ سے نہیں لیتا جہتے ہیں - انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ ہم لکھ کر بھی نہیں دیتے - وہ شخص ابھی موجود ہے اور چھوٹے پیمانے پر بھرتی کا روزگار کر رہا ہے -

دوسری مثال - کوئٹہ ایک بہت بڑا انڈسٹریل شہر ہے - وہاں پر پبلک

سہنگڑ کا ایک بہت بڑا کارخانہ ہے۔ اس کا نام مجھے یاد نہیں ہے۔ سی۔ ایم۔ والوں کا بھی فوٹوگرافی کا ایک بہت بڑا کارخانہ ہے۔ اس فہنگری کے کئی ہندو، مسلمان دوحستوں نے بتلایا کہ اگر کوئی مسلمان وہاں جاتا ہے بھرتی ہونے کے لئے تو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہاں کون آئے ہر پہلو کے پاس کہوں نہیں جاتے ہو۔ میں یہ بات ق۔ سی۔ ایم۔ فوٹوگرافی فہنگری، کوٹا کے بارے میں کہہ رہا ہوں یہ ڈسکریمینیشن ہے تو اور کہا ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی اطلاع ہے۔ لیکن ابھی مجھے اس کے ذمہ داری لینا مشکل ہے۔ وہاں پر جو پبلک سہنگڑ میں ایک بہت بڑی فہنگری ہے وہاں بھی ایک بھی مسلمان نوکری میں نہیں ہے۔ اس کی کہا وجہ ہے؟

یہ کہہ دینا بہت آسانی ہے کہ ڈسکریمینیشن نہیں ہوتا ہے، لیکن کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ بہت بڑی تعداد میں ایسے ورکنگ کلاس کے لوگ ہیں، بلکہ ہیں، دوسرے ورکرز ہیں جن کو لیا جا سکتا ہے لیکن نہیں لیا جاتا۔ ریلوے کے بارے میں بہت کچھ کہا گیا ہے۔ اگر مہرے پاس وقت ہوتا تو ریلوے کی بھی کچھ مخصوص مثالیں آپ کے سامنے رکھتا، کس طرح سے اُن کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔

ایک مثال پھر بھی آپ کے سامنے رکھ دوں۔ اسی دلی شہر میں جہاں ہم بٹھے ہوئے ہیں، دلی اور نئی دلی سٹیشنوں پر جو بھرتی ہوئی ہے وہاں درجنوں مسلمانوں کی عرضیاں تو ہیں لیکن اُن کو نہیں لیا گیا۔ میں اس چوڑے کے خلاف نہیں ہوں بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے ہمارے بھائی منسٹر ہوں، ہمارے بھائی وائس پریذیڈنٹ ہوں، ہندو بھی ہمارے بھائی ہیں، مسلمان بھی ہمارے بھائی ہیں، ترمیشی صاحب منسٹر ہیں، بہت قابل انسان ہیں، لیکن میں ایک ملت میں آپ کی ہی بات کی تائید کرتے ہوئے کہتا ہوں، ہمارے چودھری صاحب بھی منسٹر رہے ہیں۔ انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ منسٹری میں۔ فطرحالدین، علو احمد صاحب بھی رہے ہیں اور معین الدق چودھری صاحب بھی رہے ہیں۔ وہاں کی کہا حالت ہے؟ میں آپ کے سامنے فگرز دے کر بتاتا ہوں۔

سلیکشن گریڈ	120	مسلمان	I
گریڈ I	392	مسلمان	2
سلیکشن آفیسر	1599	مسلمان	II
اسسٹنٹ مینسٹر	4582	مسلمان	19

آپ ذرا غور کیجئے، کہا سب ناانصافی ہو گئے؟ مہری ایک ہی درخواست ہے، مہمانی کر کے جیسا بار کہا گیا ہے، شہیدولڈ کاسٹس اور؟ برا

[شہری استحقاق سمجھلی]

شہرہ بلند ٹرانس کی چٹلی جگہ خالی  
پڑی ہوئی ہیں ان کو فوراً بھرنا  
چاہئے۔ دیر نہیں کرنی چاہئے ورنہ  
وہ اس ایملیٹڈ ہونے کہاں جائینگے ؟  
کہا کریں گے ؟ وہ دیکھ کے لئے سر درد  
بن سکتے ہیں۔ وہ سرکار کے لئے سر  
درد بن سکتے ہیں اس سماج کے لئے  
سر درد بن سکتے ہیں۔ جہلی تک  
مسلمانوں کا تعلق ہے میں ایک ہی  
بات کہوں گا۔ میں کوئی رعایت نہیں  
چاہتا، کوئی مدت نہیں چاہتا۔  
صرف ایک چیز چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر جگہ  
ان کے ساتھ جو ڈسکریمینیشن ہوتا  
جا رہا ہے، مہربانی کر کے اس  
ڈسکریمینیشن کو ختم کرانے ورنہ ان  
کے اندر یہ احساس بڑھتا جائیگا کہ  
ان کو سولڈ کلاس سٹیٹس نہ ملنا  
چاہئے۔ میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ  
سرکار کا جو وعدہ، کہ ملندو گان کے  
اندر سب کو یکساں حقوق دیئے  
جائیں گے، یکساں موقع دیئے جائیں گے،  
اس کو ختم نہ کیا جائے اور ان کے  
ساتھ ہو رہی ڈسکریمینیشن کو ختم  
کیا جائے۔

آئی آر بی سی (ہوشیارپور) : چیئر-  
مین صاحب، میں ایک دو منٹ کے اندر ہی اپنی  
بات ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں مائینورٹی  
میں نہیں ہوں اور میں اس بات میں یقین کرتا  
ہوں۔ میں جس مائینورٹی کے بارے میں ختم کرنے  
لگا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ کو ریلوے پر بھرتی  
کرنے کا مجبوری ملتا ہے اور ریلوے کی مارفٹ  
آپ اپنی جگہ چیزوں کو سدن میں لے آئے۔  
یہ بڑی برائی بات ہے۔ میں بھی یہی کہتا ہوں  
کہ ریلوے پر اس لیے بھرتی کی ریلوے میں  
بٹھ کر، تیز چل کر ہم وہاں پہنچ سکیں جہاں  
سارے بھرتی ہیں، ان میں داخل ہو سکیں۔ یہ  
ठीक बात है اور اس پر بھرتی ہونی چاہیے۔

یہ جو ہمارا پुरانا سسٹم ہے، یہ  
اسی کی بات ہے جو اب تک کامیاب ہے۔ اس کو

توڑنا ہوگا۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم سب  
کچھ ٹیک کر رہے ہیں۔ ٹیک کچھ نہیں ہو رہا  
ہے، اس کو ٹیک کرنا ہوگا آپ مسلمانوں  
کی طرف دیکھیے، ہینڈ کاسٹس کی طرف  
دیکھیے، ڈرائیو کی طرف دیکھیے، آج جیتنی  
پراسامیاں خالی ہیں، کیا وجہ ہے کہ ان کو  
نہیں بھرا گیا، ان کو پُر کرنا چاہیے تھا۔  
یہ ہینڈ کاسٹس کا کپٹیلزم آیا گیا ہے  
اس کو توڑنا ہوگا۔ آپ سماجवाद کی  
طرف بڑھ رہے ہیں، لیکن وہ اس کو جمود دینے کے  
لیے ڈکٹو ہو رہے ہیں، اس لیے ہماری مہم  
کے بغیر کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے، اس  
ہینڈ کاسٹس کو توڑیے۔ اور کون  
کرتے والے ہیں، بہتر کس دنگ میں ہونے  
والی ہے۔ ایمپلائمنٹ کا یہ حال ہے  
کہ جب کوئی آبادی نام لکھانے جاتا ہے  
تو اس سے کہتے ہیں کہ ایک، دو سہ ماہی  
آنا یا تین مہینے بعد آنا، اور اس  
کا نام درج نہیں کرتے، اور اس وقت  
تک درج نہیں کرتے جب تک وہ پراسامی پُر  
نہیں آتا۔ ایمپلائمنٹ آپ کو ایمپلائمنٹ  
سسٹم کے بارے میں سوچنا ہوگا کہ کس  
اس کو شاپن کرے۔ مینیجمنٹ کے ٹائم وہ  
کہتے ہیں کہ پوری طور پر وہ کوالیٹی  
نہیں ہے۔ کڈیڈ سے پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ آپ  
کہاں سے آئے ہیں، وہ بے جا گاؤں کا لڑکا  
جواب نہیں دے پاتا ہے، اور اس کو کہا  
جاتا ہے کہ نکل جائیے۔ اور جو پبلک  
سکول کا پڑا ہوا ہے، جو برائی پڑوسی بول  
سکتا ہے اس کو لے لے لے یہ یہ کہہ کر یہ  
بھرتی ہو جاتا ہے۔ ہوشیاری کا جو مہار  
ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ پڑوسی جاننے ہیں کہ نہیں۔  
اس کو آپ کو توڑنا چاہیے۔ اس کی  
ہسٹوریکل بیک گراؤنڈ ہے۔ اس پرائیڈ  
سسٹم کو نیکالنا چاہیے۔ سارے مंत्री  
لوگ یہاں بیٹے ہوئے ہیں، آپ اس ساری بھرتی  
کو ایک جگہ کر کے سبھی جگہ مائینورٹی  
کو ہر جگہ میں نوکری دینے کا سوال مانتے ہیں،  
سب کو لے کر ایک ٹیبل پیکر ہمارے  
سامنے آتی چاہیے اور اس پر لمبی  
بھرتی ہونی چاہیے۔ ایکٹائیو اینڈ

हैं जो उन के हक हैं वह उन को मिलने चाहिए। ग्रीक कहा हमारे साथियों न कि लोगों में सुपीरियारिटी कम्प्लैक्स पैदा किया गया है।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि मुसलमान की इंटिग्रेटी डाउटफुल है। ऐसा कह कर लोग उन को होस्टाइल बना रहे हैं, और जानबूझकर बना रहे हैं ताकि मौजूदा सरकार उन के लिये जो भी कर रही है उस में क्रायट पड़े और उन्मादक ज्यादा बढ़ता जाय। हम समझते हैं भारत का मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तानी है। जैसे हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं वैसे ही यह भी है। आज पुलिस में और दूसरी जगह उन के लिये कोई गुंजायश नहीं है सभापति जी, आप भी माइनारिटी के हैं, माइनारिटीज को जगह देनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह सिस्टम बहुत देर तक नहीं चरेंगा माइनारिटीज में भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा जो लोग दबाये गये हैं उन सब को उठाकर पहले जगह देनी चाहिये। इस के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? इकोनामिक इश्यू पर हमको लड़ाई लड़नी है रेलवे मिनस्ट्री इस इकोनामिक इश्यू को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़े। इससे बात नहीं चलेगी कि कई को 5, 7 परसेंट स्पेशल रिप्रजेन्टेशन देते रहे। वह भी देते रहे जब तक दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इस मामले को इकोनामिक इश्यू पर सेंट्रल करना चाहिए। हमें चाहिये कि हम इकोनामिक इश्यू को सामने ले कर चलें। माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने साफ कहा है कि हम इस बात को ले कर आगे चले कि जो लोग आज तक दबाये गये थे, जिनका काफ़िया तंग किया हुआ था उन को आगे बढ़ाना है। अपने ढंग से उन्हें समाजवाद के ढांचे में ढाल कर आगे ले जाना है। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि आप स्पीकर तक इस बात को पहुंचाये और कोई एक दिन तय कर लें इसके लिये ताकि सारे इकोनामिक इश्यू जो इस के साथ बावस्तगी हैं उन को डिस्कस कर सकें और ख़ुल कर इस पर बहस हो सके।

इन अलफ़ाब के आध में इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दयाचमनचन मिश्र : सभापति जी, इस विषय पर हम ज्यादा कहना चाहते थे, बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है, लेकिन उतनी आप ने इजाजत नहीं दी। इस को मैं रेकार्ड करना चाहता हूं।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछावाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, जिस विषय पर चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं, उस के बारे में काफ़ी लोगों ने बताया कि प्रशासन में दोष है इसलिये उन का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं भरा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 26 सालों में, जिनकी सरकार है उनके माध्यम से यह कोटा क्यों नहीं भरा गया? अगर नहीं भरा गया तो इन को शासन करने का हक नहीं है।

अभी एक पत्र निकला रेलवे बोर्ड का कि जितने भी रेलवे के अन्दर ठेलने वाले ब्रेण्डर्स हैं जो चीजें बेचते हैं, उनका ठेका हरिजनो को दिया जायगा। इस पत्र को निकले दो साल हो गये। लेकिन आज तक उसका पालन नहीं किया गया है। कहा जाता है कि अल्पसंख्यकों की कैसे व्यवस्था की जाय। अल्पसंख्यकों में जो आते हैं, वह सिख, ईसाई, पारसी, मुस्लिम हैं। तो कौनसा तरीका सरकार के पाम है जिस के द्वारा उनका चयन किया जायगा, किस प्रकार से उनको सर्विस में अधिक लिया जायगा? इस का खुलासा होना चाहिये ताकि लोग जान सकें। यदि ऐसी प्रथा सरकार ने रखी कि किसी एक विशेष माइनारिटी को अधिक हिस्सा मिला तो और भी लोग मांग करेंगे। यहां देश में बहुत सी जातियां हैं जो कहेंगी कि हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये सरकारी नौकरियों में। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जिस से देश के अन्दर अधिक झगड़े खड़े हों अधिक से अधिक छोटी छोटी जातियां अपना कोटा मांगने के लिये तैयार हों।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

यह बात ठीक है कि जितने हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं उनका कोटा जानबूझ कर नहीं भरा गया, लोग जानबूझ कर नहीं लेना चाहते। तो आप अपनी मसखरी को ठीक कीजिये। आज हालत यह है कि किसी जाति का कैंडिडेट हो, 500 रु० दो, उस को नौकरी मिल जायगी। मैं अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। इसलिये जो ऐसी पद्धति है इसको समाप्त कर के लोगों को न्याय मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये।

रेल मंत्री (श्री एन० एन० मिश्र) : सभापति जी, जो बहस हुई इस को मैं लाभप्रद मानता हूँ।

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक) : सभापति जी, मुझे दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप की पार्टी के नेता ने तिगुना समय ले लिया। यह बहुत अनुचित बात है। मैंने अब रेल मंत्री को बुला लिया है।

श्री राम कंवर : सभापति जी, अगर मैं दो मिनट नहीं बोलूंगा तो मेरे मांच अन्याय होगा। मैं अल्पसंख्यक क्षेत्र से आता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं दो पायगा। आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री एन० एन० मिश्र : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन लोगों ने बहस में हिस्सा लिया। माननीय दरबारा सिंह ने ठीक कहा, शुरू में कहा गया कि रेलवे में जो माइनॉरिटीज को उनका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा है उस के बारे में बात होगी। लेकिन बात हुई कि अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति, हरिजनों के प्रति, आदिवासियों के प्रति सरकार की क्या नीति है। बड़ा व्यापक बहस को बना दिया गया। लेकिन व्यापकता के साथ मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकूंगा। मैं अपने को अपने मंत्रालय तक ही सीमित रखूंगा प्रारम्भ में मैं एक

बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हम पर यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि हम लोग इससे राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, चुनाव में फन उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दिमाग में यह चीज कतई नहीं है और हमारी इच्छा न थी और न है कि इसका कोई राजनीतिक फायदा उठाया जा या चुनाव में इसका प्रयोग करें।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : आपने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव पर आपकी नजर है। आपने 24 तारीख को प्रशोत्तर काल में स्वीकार किया था कि हमारी भी निगाह उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों पर है।

श्री एन० एन० मिश्र : आप प्रोसीडिंग्स को देख लें। मैंने कहा था कि आपकी धांधल उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर है और हमारी भी है लेकिन अभी नहीं है। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से हमने चेयरमैन का सम्मेलन बुलाया जिसमें श्रीगणेश दुग्गा है बहस का, ऐसी बात कतई नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में या उड़ीसा में क्या होने वाला है इसकी ओर हमारी निगाह नहीं है। यह मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ। मुझे पांच महीनों में जो अनुभव दुग्गा है उससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए और कुछ करना चाहिए। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ कतई नहीं है कि अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। उनके लिए बहुत कुछ हुआ है और उनके लिए अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। जो बाकी है, जो अधूरा है, उसको पूरा करने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाने की हमारी इच्छा है। मुझे जब तक सेवा करने का मौका मिलेगा मेरा यह प्रयास रहेगा कि उसको पूरा करें या उस दिशा में चले। अभी तक इस मंत्रालय में पांच छः मिनिस्टर आए हैं और सभी ने प्रयास किया है। आज जो हम देख रहे हैं यह उन्हीं लोगों के प्रयास और परिश्रम का फल है कि अल्प-

संघर्षों को धीरे धीरे समाप्त करने के लिए मैंने जो प्रयास किए हैं, उनसे हमारे सैनिकों का स्तर और दायित्व के जो लोग हैं वे नौकरी में आ सकते हैं। उनको कुछ विशेष सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैं सात घण्टे की छुट्टी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो की गई है। अन्य लोगों को वह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। पहली तो आयु की बात है। उसको तीस बरस कर देने की बात हुई है। इंटर-व्यू के लिए जाने आने का खर्चा उनको दिया जाता है जो अन्य लोगों को नहीं देते हैं।

मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर आता हूँ। संविधान की दो धाराएँ हैं जो आधार शिला हैं। एक तो फंडामेंटल राइट्स की 16(4) है। इसको मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

दूसरा आर्टिकल 335 है। इसको भी मैं कोट करता हूँ इस वास्ते कि इसको ध्यान रख कर हम धर्म बढ़ रहे हैं :

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

ये जो दो धाराएँ हैं संविधान में गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से सभी मंत्रालयों को भेजी गई हैं और सभी मंत्रालयों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे इसको कार्यान्वित करें। मैं रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा भरपूर प्रयास रहेगा कि इस ओर हम बढ़ सकें।

मैंने अभी कहा है कि बहुत से काम किए गए हैं जिससे हमारे सैनिकों का स्तर और दायित्व के जो लोग हैं वे नौकरी में आ सकते हैं। उनको कुछ विशेष सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैं सात घण्टे की छुट्टी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो की गई है। अन्य लोगों को वह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। पहली तो आयु की बात है। उसको तीस बरस कर देने की बात हुई है। इंटर-व्यू के लिए जाने आने का खर्चा उनको दिया जाता है जो अन्य लोगों को नहीं देते हैं।

श्री शम्भू नाथ : वह तो पहले से है।

श्री एस एन मिश्र : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं अपने भाषण को तीन हिस्सों में बाँटना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो राजनीति वाला मैंने आपके सामने रखा है। दूसरा यह है कि जो मेरे रेडीसेसर थे और जो आरोप लगाया जाता है कि अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है, उसके बारे में मेरा धर्म है कि उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है उसका उल्लेख कर दूँ कि क्या किया है और उसको रिकार्ड पर मैं लाना चाहता हूँ और तीसरा हिस्सा होगा कि चार पांच नए कदम जो मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ।

The Railway Service Commissions have been given discretion to recommend Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who may obtain low place in the examination.

Where recruitment is made otherwise than by examination, the appointing authority has discretion to select candidates from the SCST.

The General Managers have been vested with special powers to recruit SCST without reference to the Railway Service Commission to make up the shortfall.

The General Managers have been asked to appoint under the personal powers vested with them medically unfit candidates belonging to the SCST.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** The General Managers have got powers, but no responsibility.

श्री एच० एन० मिश्र ऐसी बात नहीं है। 1971-72 में 68 शिडयूल्ड कस्ट्स थी 16 शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बलास 3 में और 31 शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और 7 शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बलास 4 में लोग जनरल रीजर्जनों को स्पेशल बजट के अधीन भरती किए गए थे।

For recruitment and training of apprentices/trainees, SC/ST candidates are given a repeat course with stipend and another without stipend. दूसरों को स्टिपेंड नहीं मिलता, उनको देने हैं।

The unfilled quota is carried forward to three subsequent years and the year in which recruitment does not take place is not taken into account for the purpose.

यह सब कुछ किया गया है। लेकिन जितने अच्छे रिजल्ट हम चाहते थे प्राप्त नहीं हुए। अभी कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। इनको भाग्य बढ़ना है। चार पांच बनें हम करना चाहते हैं। मने यह भी किया है

Candidates belonging to SC/ST are appointed in any other divisions where vacancies are available for them and their appointment is not confined to the two divisions for which they have given preference.

The Railway Service Commissions have been asked to take special steps to fill the quota reserved for SC/ST.

A psychological test has been introduced in the recruitment of assistant station masters, apprentice firemen and assistant drivers. कुछ सदस्यों ने चर्चा की थी इससे दूसरे छंद से चालू किया गया है। अब मैं उन चार पांच कदमों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन से मुझे

उम्मीद है कि ज्यादा लोग जिये जाते हैं हायला मिनेसी। उन में से प्ला कदम यह है :

Appointment of a Senior Personnel Officer on each Zonal Railway and strengthen the Cell in the Railway Board with an Additional Director and two Advisers, one each from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

हमारा दूसरा मेजर य० है :

Prescription of reservation quota for promotion from Class III to Class II.

अभी तक बलास बी में बलास टू में प्रमोशन के लिए कोई कोटा नहीं था। अब मैं वह कोटा रखने जा रहा हूँ।

मेरे कान में बात पहुँची है कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग वाइवा बोसी में सफल नहीं होते हैं। मैं उस को समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हमारा वह कदम यह है

Replacement of the oral test (viva voce) by personal interview in the direct recruitment grade for all those who pass the written test, ranking being according to marks.

I also intend to have reservation quotas for all non-selection promotional grades in Class III with the consent of the Department of Personnel.

श्री वाजपेयी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने एकेडेमिक डिग्री की बात उठाई है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम वह कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं :

Further, for promotion from Class III to Class I, academic degree will not be the deciding factor.

मैं रेलवे बोर्ड में एक संसल खोलने जा रहा हूँ, जिस का काम यह होगा कि इन निर्णयों और मेरे प्रेजेन्टेशन द्वारा लिये घुराने निर्णयों को इस तरह कार्यान्वित किया जा

है, वह उस पर नजर रखे। हम इस सम्बन्ध में हर ६ महीने के बाद संसद के सामने रिपोर्ट पेश कर दिया करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मोर्य, ने शिष्टाचार कास्टस कमिशन को इस रिजर्वेशन का जिक्र किया है कि क्लाइमेट में प्रोमोशन के लिए जोन ग्रान्टिसिडरेशन को बेंकनीज की संख्या से 6 गुना फिक्स किया जाये और इस का डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन जे केटी पर न छोड़ दिया जाये। हमने इस बात को मान लिया है और इस को कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

श्री बनर्जी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का हवाला दिया है। हम ने इस बारे में रजिस्ट्रेशन लिया है।

The Supreme Court had ruled that the reservation permitted under article 16(4) of the Constitution should not be carried to a stage where the majority of vacancies are reserved. Government considered this and in line with the court's ruling, the Department of Personnel issued orders that the carry forward of reserved vacancies from year to year should not result in more than 45 per cent of the vacancies in any one year being reserved. This is being followed by the Railways.

मैंने शिष्टाचार कास्टस और शिष्टाचार ट्राइब्युनल की बात कहा है। अब मैं थोड़ी सी माइनारिटीज की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। अपने लायक साथी, श्री माइनल हक चौधरी, की बातों को सुन कर मुझे तकलीफ भी हुई है। मेरा उन के साथ मुहब्बत का रिश्ता है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि उन्होंने आज जो चर्चा की है उस से उन्होंने अल्पसंख्यकों की कोई सेवा नहीं की है। हम लोगों को यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी बात से देश में, और दगा के बाहर, क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर

वह इस बारे में हम को बुला कर बात करते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। पार्लियामेंट का फ़ॉर्म दुनिया के सामने एक खुला फ़ॉर्म है। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं, वे सब सही हैं।

यह कहना कि मुझे, या हमारी सरकार को, अल्पसंख्यकों पर प्रविष्टि है, हमारे प्रति बड़ी अभिप्रायपूर्ण बात है। पाकिस्तान के साथ 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाइयों में यहां के मुसलमानों ने—न केवल फ़ौजों में, बल्कि अन्य सर्वसिद्ध में भी—देश के प्रति अपनी वफ़ादारी का सबूत दिया। अगर हमारे देश के नी, दस करोड़ मुसलमान हमारे साथ नहीं, तो यहां कोई काम चलना मुश्किल हो जाये। इसलिए हम यह बात सपने में भी नहीं सोच सकते हैं कि हम अपने ही लोगों पर प्रविष्टि करें। हम मुसलमानों की वफ़ादारी पर शक नहीं करते हैं। वे अपने मजहब के अनुसार मुसलमान हैं, जैसे कि मैं हिन्दू और ब्राह्मण हूँ। मुझे इसका अभिमान है और मैं इसका पूरा सम्प्रोमाइस नहीं कर सकता हूँ। उन का धर्म उनका अपना ज़ात मामला है, लेकिन इस को राजनीति में ले आना राष्ट्र की सेवा की बात है नहीं होगी।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य ने कहा है कि एक सर्कुलर जारी किया गया है, जिस के अनुसार मुसलमानों को नौकरी देने से पहले उन की खास जांच होती है। मैं इस का खडन करता हूँ। ऐसा कोई सर्कुलर नहीं जारी किया गया है। नौकरी देने से पहले उम्मीदवार के बारे में पुलिस की रिपोर्ट मंगाई जाती है। लेकिन उस में केवल धर्म की बात नहीं है। विचारधारा आदि अन्य कई बातों की जांच की जाती है। माननीय सदस्य को इस का पता होना चाहिए, योंकि उन की पार्टी भी प्रशासन चला चुकी है।



[श्री एस० एन० मिश्र]

जहाँ तक भर्ती का सवाल है, मैं देखूंगा कि माइनारिटीज को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार पर भरोसा हो। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होगी, जो उन के साथ हो। न उनको समाज और प्रशासन में उचित स्थान मिलेगा, फ़ौरन ही मिलेगा

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.38 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 1, 1973 Sravana 10, 1895 (Saka)*